

**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.**

**VOLUME XXVI**

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**AJMER-MERWARA**

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## ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

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### Report.

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- Page 12. In the last marginal statement, under Ajmer City—1921—Males, for '537' read '337'.
- Page 17. In column 14 of Subsidiary Table 2, for '514,761' read '514,751'.
- Page 25. In columns 1 and 10 of Subsidiary Table 9, for 'Under year' and '24'092' respectively read 'Under 1 year' and '240'92'.  
In the heading of column 13 of Subsidiary Table 10, for 'populatoin' read 'population'.
- Page 26. In the first marginal Table in para 3, under 1931, against 'Sind', 'Central Provinces' and 'Madras', for '783', '999' and '1,021' respectively read '782', '1,000' and '1,022'.
- Page 30. In columns 2 and 4 of Subsidiary Table 4, against the years 1930 and 1922, for '9,134' and '14,988' respectively read '9,135' and '14,998'.
- Page 31. In column 17 of Subsidiary Table 5, against ages 1—5 for '1,884' read '1,384'.
- Page 34. In 6th. line from the top, for 'namley' read 'namely'.
- Page 37. In column 14 of Subsidiary Table 1, 4th. and 5th. lines from the top, for '91' and '34' respectively read '19' and '43'.
- Page 41. In column 10 of Subsidiary Table 4, against Muslim, for '900' read '903'.
- Page 44. In column 30 of Subsidiary Table 2, against age 15-20, for '604' read '601'.
- Page 49. In the 5th. line from the bottom, for 'increases' read 'increase'.
- Page 52. In the first column of the Table in para 11, for 'Road' read 'Roads'.
- Page 79. In the marginal statement in para 8, under Females against Merats, for '12,206' read '12,026'.

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### Tables.

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- Page 2. In column 19 of Table II against Ajmer Tehsil, Kekri Sub-division, for '163,522' read '165,322'.
- Page 8. In column 13 of Table VII against All Religions, Age-period 50-55 for '2,660' read '5,660'.

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### Report and Tables.

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For the words 'Ajmer Tehsil' wherever they occur read 'Ajmer Sub-division.'



CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.

*VOLUME XXVI*

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**AJMER-MERWARA**

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*REPORT AND TABLES*

BY  
**Lieut. Colonel B. L. COLE**  
*of the Indian Army.*

1932

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## INTRODUCTION.

1. This Report deals with the Census which was taken on the night of the 26th. February, 1931. (It was the ninth of a series which dates back to 1865. The first one held, in that year, was a rough sort of a count for which details are not available. The next Census taken in 1872 was considered quite

1865	426,268
1872	816,590
1876	896,381
1881	460,722
1891	542,358
1901	476,912
1911	601,895
1921	495,271
1931	660,292

unreliable and a fresh one was held in 1876, the figures for which are quoted in the Report for 1881. Decennial Censuses have since been regular.) The figures in the margin show that the present population is the highest ever recorded—though not much in excess of that enumerated in 1891 when the population all over this part of India was very high owing to a series of prosperous years and a marked absence of epidemics.)

2. (There were no changes in area since 1921 and the method of enumeration was practically the same.) For a proper understanding of what is involved by a Census, it is necessary to describe briefly the various stages that finally lead up to a publication of the figures. The first step is the preparation of a General Village Register for each Tehsil, in which is shown the names of villages and dependent hamlets and the number of houses in each. The District authorities were addressed in this matter on 26th. February, 1930 but little progress was made till I was appointed on 1st. April, 1930 and the District Census Officer nominated on 19th. April, 1930. The smallest Census Unit is a Block consisting of from 30 to 50 Houses in charge of an Enumerator. The next link in the chain is a Circle which is a compact group of 10 to 15 Blocks under a Supervisor and finally a Charge corresponding to the Tehsil comprising all the Circles is under the care of a Charge Superintendent who was usually the Tehsildar himself. These principles applied *mutatis mutandis* to Ajmer City and the other Towns in the Province. There were thus in the whole Province 16 Charges, 473 Circles and 3,692 Blocks. There was an average of 33 Houses to each Block, 8 Blocks to each Circle and 30 Circles to each Charge. Circles were purposely kept small on account of the difficulty of finding sufficiently educated men as Enumerators—thereby throwing much of the work on the Supervisors. Maps were prepared for each charge clearly demarcating the Circles, within each of which was shown the number of Blocks. The next step is to number each house and to prepare house lists. With a preliminary issue of Schedules for training purposes, the instruction of the staff is undertaken, followed by a final distribution of all necessary forms.

3. The actual Census was taken in the traditional manner. There was a preliminary enumeration which started early in January. During this period particulars of the bulk of the resident population are entered on the Schedules and are subjected to the scrutiny of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. The final count was taken between sunset and midnight on the 26th. February, the record of the preliminary enumeration being checked and new entries made as required.

4. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of passengers at Railway Stations and in trains. The latter were stopped at convenient wayside stations early on the morning of 27th. February. As regards Ajmer City, the Railway area which included the residential portion, workshops and Railway station was formed into a separate charge under a selected Railway Officer. In other parts of the Province, each Railway Station constituted a Circle in the adjacent civil charge. By these means, the Railway Census Staff have the same advantages for training as their civilian confrères.

5. (Luckily for the Census staff, there were no fairs or similar large gatherings as in 1921 when the annual Urs Khwaja Sahib's Fair coincided with the date of the Census and considerably added to the difficulties of the staff.)

6. As soon as possible after the count had been taken Enumerators were required to enter their totals and repair with them to their Supervisors, who in their turn communicated the figures to their Charge Superintendents. The totals

for the Province so obtained were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at 11-10 A. M. on the 28th. February. These totals known as provisional totals only differed from the finally checked totals, as obtained in the Abstraction office, by 284, a variation of '05 per cent.

7. (The public are now thoroughly acquainted with the features of a Census and in every way co-operated with the staff. A hostile demonstration on the part of the Congress party was expected in Ajmer City on Census night, but beyond a procession of noisy youths, nothing untoward occurred.)

8. The post enumeration stages of a Census fall into three heads— (1) copying details from the schedules on to a Slip for each individual. These slips were of different colours for the various Religions and had easily recognised symbols to denote sex and civil condition; (2) Tabulation, or successive sortings of these slips in order to obtain materials for the various Imperial Tables; (3) Compilation or the posting and addition of the results of the several sortings. An innovation as regards slip-copying was tried at this Census with a considerable measure of success, as regards efficiency and saving of time. It was that the Patwaris in rural *Khalsa* areas copied the slips from their own enumeration books before they were sent to the Tabulation office. The principal advantage was that they could do the bulk of the work during the preliminary enumeration and their writing was neater than that of copyists specially engaged on payment per 100 slips copied. The number of slips so copied was 225,333. The Tabulation Office at Ajmer opened on 1st. March, and finally closed on 31st. August, 1931. The staff consisted of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Record-keeper, 1 Accounts Clerk and 3 Supervisors. For slip-copying a temporary staff which varied from 68 to 79 in numbers was engaged. For sorting and compilation a small staff of 24 men was necessary. This office also compiled the results for the small Abu District of the Rajputana Agency.

9. It is difficult to assess the cost of the Census in this Province alone. I was also Superintendent of the operations in the Rajputana Agency and my immediate office staff dealt with all matters concerning the Agency and this Province without any attempt being made to separate the work. The joint Administrative Volume will, however, show the total cost and from this can be calculated the expenditure per head of the 11,786,004 persons enumerated in the Agency and this Province combined.

10. It is a matter for gratification that the Government of India sanctioned the preparation of a separate Report for this Province—thereby reviving a practice that had existed up to 1911. In 1911 and 1921. combined Reports for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara were prepared with the result that the District authorities and others interested in this Province had to wade through a host of figures and matter concerning the Indian States of the Agency, to extract information concerning Ajmer-Merwara.

11. Acknowledgments are due to all the District officials. To such the enumeration preparations are a troublesome addition to an already full day's work. Especially are thanks due to Captain I. W. Galbraith, M. C., Acting Commissioner, and Sardar Kartar Singh, District Census Officer. Mr. S. F. Madden, C. I. E., O. B. E., Chairman of the Ajmer Municipal Committee and Rai Bahadur Pandit Triloki Nath, City Magistrate, ably dealt with the difficulties associated with the Census of a large city, while arrangements for the Railway charge were in the capable hands of Mr. W. E. Napper. The Tabulation Office was efficiently superintended by Pandit Chiranji Lal whose previous experience was most useful. Among my own staff, Babu Debi Dayal, Deputy Superintendent and Lala Lachman Das Gupta, Head Clerk did not spare themselves in the able discharge of their duties. The maps and diagrams which illustrate this Report were suitably prepared in the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. Finally, acknowledgments are due to the Commissioner, Mr. E. C. Gibson, who after his return from leave spared no pains to ensure the adequacy of the arrangements made. I owe him also a personal debt of thanks for his advice in the preparation of the various Chapters of this Report.



**REPORT**  
 ON THE  
**CENSUS**  
 OF  
**AJMER-MERWARA, 1931.**

**CHAPTER I.**

**Distribution and Movement of the Population.**

1. Ajmer-Merwara is a Province of British India surrounded on all sides by States comprising the Rajputana Agency. No changes in area have occurred since the last Census.

The Area dealt with.

2. The Imperial Tables that deal with the population as a whole are :—

Population.

1. Area, Houses and Population.
2. Variation in population since 1881.

Provincial Table I shows details by Administrative units.

At the end of this Chapter will be found 6 Subsidiary Tables dealing with Density, Natural Population, Vital Statistics and Houses. The figures shown in the various Tables refer to the *de facto* population as found on the night of the 26th. February 1931, though travellers by train were enumerated at convenient stopping places early on the following morning. During this period there were no large fairs or other assemblages of people, so that the figures may be taken as representing the normal population. There were no untoward occurrences that could tend to affect the accuracy of the Census.

3. The Province with its total area of 2,711 square miles is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and the Tehsils of Beawar and Todgarh, the two latter forming the Merwara Sub-division. The total population is 560,292 and the average density is 207 persons per square mile. The population is about equal to that of the county of Norfolk while the density approximates to that of the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1921, and of the whole of England and Wales in 1821. If we exclude the population of Ajmer City, the density is 164 persons per square mile and, excluding Mewar for which figures by districts are not available, the density in contiguous portions of Indian States is :—

Area, Population and Density.

Marwar (Merta)	....	....	79
Kishangarh	....	....	100
Jaipur (Malpura)	....	....	88

4. Imperial Table II shows that the population of 560,292 now returned is the highest that has been recorded in the Province, though it only exceeds that of the 1891 Census by 17,934 persons. The population of 1901 was much reduced as the result of the two years of severe famine in 1899 and 1900 but by 1911 it had increased by 5.1 per cent. The next ten years brought a decrease of 1.2 per cent. but the Province had not recovered from the ravages of the Influenza epidemic in 1918 which is said to have claimed 29,835 victims. The present Census shows an increase of 13.1 per cent. during the past decade and of 21.6 per cent. since 1881.

Comparisons with Previous Censuses.

When it is remembered that some 15,000 pilgrims from all parts of India, attending the Urs Khwaja Sahib fair, were in Ajmer City at the time of the Census in 1921, the actual increase in the normal population in the last ten years can be considered to be 16·6 instead of 13·1 per cent. Correspondingly, the decrease during 1911-1921 was 4·4 per cent.

The Conditions  
of the decade.

5. The main feature of the period 1921-30 was the absence of any severe epidemic or marked failure of the rains. There are four rainfall recording stations in the Province—Ajmer, Kekri, Beawar and Todgarh—and, considering the amounts recorded as a whole, the average falls for each of the ten years were as shown in the margin together with the highest recorded amounts.

1921	...	...	17·67
1922	...	...	14·51
1923	...	...	15·48
1924	...	...	23·53
1925	...	...	13·44
1926	...	...	29·35
1927	...	...	23·71
1928	...	...	23·72
1929	...	...	24·33
1930	...	...	18·01

The highest locally recorded amounts were:—

Ajmer	84·89	in 1924.
Kekri	87·78	in 1924.
Beawar	25·77	in 1927.
Todgarh	41·29	in 1926.

It will be seen therefore that although the rainfall in the first three years of the decade was below the average, the worst year, 1925, fell between two good ones, and that, with the exception of 1930 when the average was slightly below normal, the rainfall of the latter half of the decade was decidedly good.

Vital Statistics.

6. The accuracy of registered births and deaths is tested when we consider them in their relation to the actual increase in the population.

The following figures have been received from the Medical Department:—

Number of births—1921-1930	....	160,312
Number of deaths—1921-1930	....	131,964
Excess of births over deaths	....	28,348

The Tables for Birthplace of 1921 and 1931 show:—

Number of immigrants—1921	....	109,890
—do.— 1931	....	106,444
Decrease in immigrants in 1931	....	3,446

The net increase to the population due to the increase of births over deaths and to immigration, is therefore 28,348 minus 3,446 = 24,902. It is known however that the actual increase in the population is 65,021 thus leaving 40,119 unaccounted for.

Another way of showing the increase in the home born population is as follows:—

*Numbers born in and enumerated in the Province.*

1931	....	....	453,848
1921	....	....	385,381
Excess in 1931	....	....	68,467
Excess of births over deaths	....	..	28,348
Balance	....	....	40,119

This cannot be accounted for unless the bulk of the 42,438 emigrants of 1921 had come back to the Province in time for this Census. That this has not occurred is shown by the figures for emigration which are discussed in Chapter III.

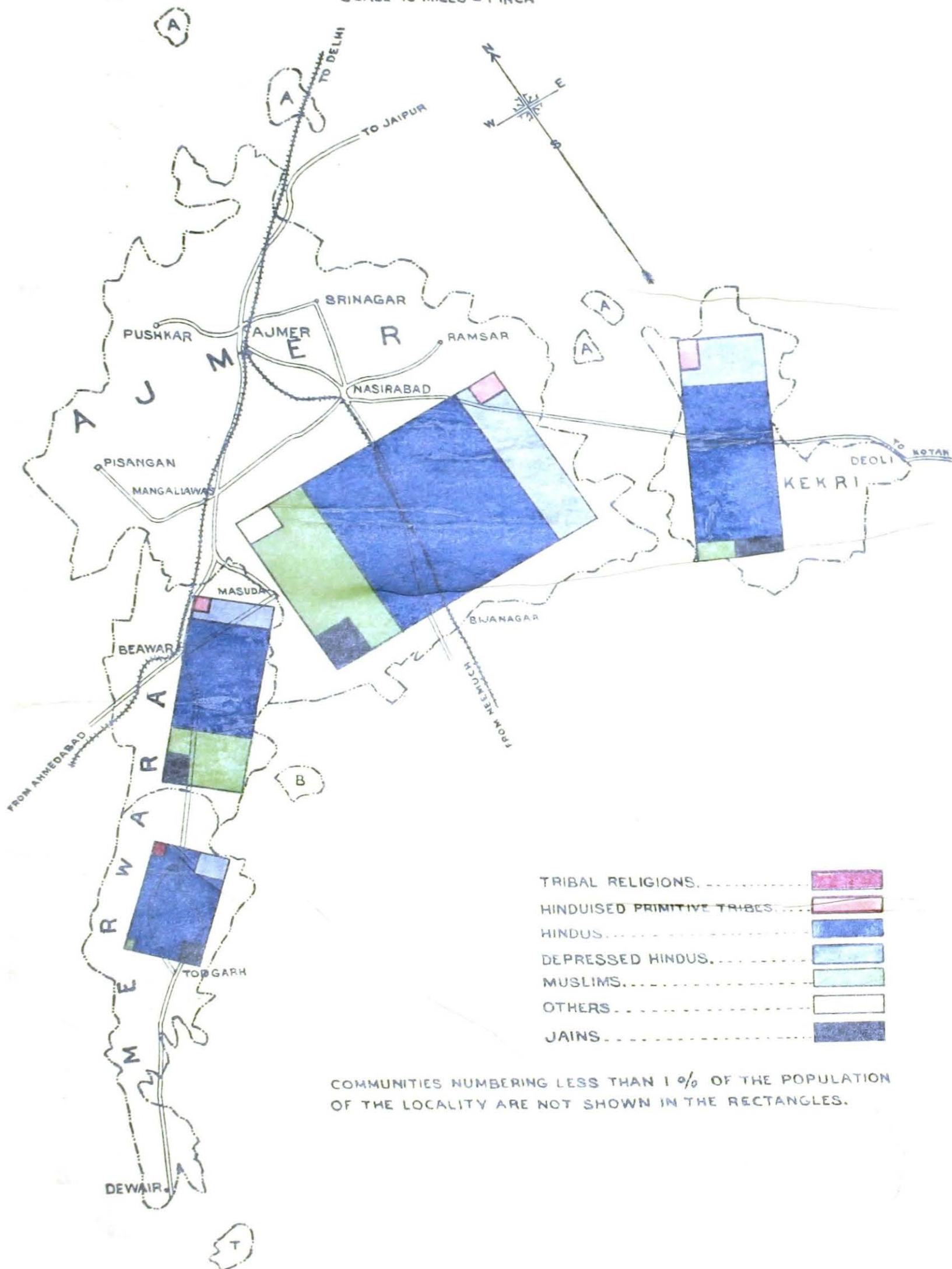
The number of births recorded between 1911 and 1920 was 193,490 and yet, during that decade, the population was smaller and the period was marked by visitations of Plague and Influenza which lowered the vitality of the people.

Another point of interest is that the number of births recorded in 1930 was 16,653 and the number of deaths among infants under 1 year of age was 3,600. There should therefore have been 13,053 surviving at the time of the Census which however reveals 18,658—a discrepancy of 5,600 unrecorded births. If this discrepancy is taken as uniform and spread

# AJMER - MERWARA SOCIAL MAP

SCALE 1 SQ. INCH = 100,000 PERSONS.

SCALE 10 MILES = 1 INCH



COMMUNITIES NUMBERING LESS THAN 1% OF THE POPULATION OF THE LOCALITY ARE NOT SHOWN IN THE RECTANGLES.

over ten years and from it deducted the probable number of deaths of young children who survived infancy, the unaccounted increase in the population is explained. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that although the number of deaths during the decade was probably assessed with some accuracy at the figure of 131,964 and doubtless included many immigrants, the number of births has been under recorded by some 40,000. The true number of births may therefore be assumed to be about 200,000. For a mean population during the decade of 527,781, the mean birth-rate would then be 38 per mille which is not excessive during a period of prosperity and freedom from epidemics.

Year.	Population.	Number of recorded deaths.	Rate per mille.
		( At the time of the Census on 18th. March 1921).	
1920	495,271		
1921	501,778	14,078	28.0
1922	508,275	10,989	21.4
1923	514,777	12,601	24.6
1924	521,279	12,864	23.7
1925	527,781	11,559	22.1
1926	534,283	15,692	29.4
1927	540,785	12,967	24.0
1928	547,287	12,826	23.4
1929	553,789	14,870	26.9
1930	560,292	18,838	34.7

If the growth of the population can be assumed to have been uniform throughout the decade, the marginal statement shows the death-rate per mille for each year during the intercensal period or for the mean population an average death-rate of 25 per mille.

The total number of deaths from the principal recorded diseases was:—

Cholera	....	213 (68 in 1928).
Small-pox	....	4,602 (1,151 in 1925).
Plague	....	20 (None in 1921, 1925, 1927, 1929 and 1930).
Fevers	...	99,587 (12,630 in 1926 and 11,759 in 1929).

7. The following figures show the extent to which the various units which comprise the Province have contributed to the general increase in the population during the past decade:—

Variations in the Tehsils, etc.

Unit.	Population in 1921	Population in 1931.	Variation per cent.
Ajmer City	118,512	119,524	+ 5.8
Ajmer Sub-Division	166,594	191,107	+ 14.7
Kekri Sub-Division	98,854	113,287	+ 14.6
Beawar Tehsil	72,524	87,643	+ 20.8
Todgarh Tehsil	43,787	49,781	+ 11.3
Total.	495,271	560,292	+ 13.1

There have been no changes in area. The proportionately small increase in Ajmer City is entirely due to the fact that the 1921 population was inflated by some 15,000 pilgrims attending the Urs Khwaja Sahib Fair which coincided with the Census. About one-third of the population of the Beawar Tehsil resides in Beawar Town in which the increase is 26.7 per cent. and accounts for the disproportionate increase in the Tehsil as a whole.

8. Subsidiary Table 2 at the end of this Chapter shows that more than half the population is found in the Ajmer Sub-division (including the City), which in area is slightly less than half of the Province. Beawar is the most thickly populated Tehsil with a density of 273 persons per square mile. In it is found 15.7 per cent. of the total population residing in 11.8 per cent. of the total area. The lowest density figure of 138 persons per square mile is found in the Kekri Sub-division which maintains 20.2 per cent. of the population on 30.3 per cent. of the total area.

Density in Tehsils, etc.

9. The following definition of a house was issued in the house numbering stage of the pre-enumeration arrangements:—

Houses and Families.

"A house for Census purposes in a City or Town is based on the structural, not the social or commensal unit. In Municipalities a house may be defined as any building separately assessed to Municipal taxation. But if this definition be found impracticable, the following may be adopted:—

A house is the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident dependants and servants having a separate entrance from the common way, compound, enclosure, etc. In Rural areas a house is the building or

buildings or part of a building or hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family. A commensal family means a group of persons including their resident dependants and servants, if any, who live together and use the same *Chulha*."

The reason for making a distinction between a house in Urban and Rural areas was to obtain statistics of over-crowding in towns where such existed. For instance, if 20 families of four persons each occupied 5 houses as defined above, the average would be 16 persons per house and where the area and nature of the buildings is known, the state of affairs as regards over-crowding is apparent.

Unit.	1931.		1921.	
	Average number of persons per house.	Average number of persons per house.	Average number of persons per house.	Average number of persons per house.
	Urban	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ajmer City ...	5.08	..	4.42	...
Ajmer Sub-Division ...	5.24	4.47	4.60	4.12
Kekri Sub-Division ...	4.16	4.59	3.60	4.32
Beawar Tehsil ...	3.76	4.46	3.57	4.22
Todgarh Tehsil ...	...	4.47	...	4.28
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>4.77</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.21</b>

The distinction so drawn which was not made in 1921 was not, however, for various reasons, justified as the marginal statement shows.

In Urban areas, where several families lived in the same building, the portion occupied by each family was

entered in the House-list as a sub-house, and should not have been counted separately when the total number of occupied houses was computed. This in many cases was probably overlooked and would account for the small difference in the average numbers per house in Urban and Rural areas.

Another source of error in Urban areas is that in some towns it is usual for shop-keepers to leave their shops unoccupied at night and to sleep in their own houses. In such cases unoccupied shops should not have been counted among occupied houses but they probably were in many instances.

Taking the Province as a whole, the average number of persons per house is 4.58 as compared with 4.22 in 1921.

Category.	Proportion per 1,000 of population.	Proportion per inhabitants of 1,000 houses.
Married males—20-25 ...	104	478
Married females—15-35 ...	150	687
Married males—35 and over ...	108	471
Married females—35 and over ...	58	266
Widowed males—30 and over ...	30	137
Widowed females—40 and over ...	55	252
Unmarried persons—10-15 ...	77	358
Unmarried persons—15 and over ...	68	289
Widowed males—10-30 ...	5	23
Widowed females—10-40 ...	18	83
Married males—10-20 ...	39	179
Married females—10-15 ...	24	110
Children—0-10 ...	274	1,256
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4,584</b>

If the whole population is divided up into categories, that could go to determine the composition of a possible household, the marginal statement is of interest.

A salient point about these figures is that in 1,000 houses 949 married males have 953 wives which testifies to the prevalence of monogamy among the population.

Moreover, they have between them 1,256 children under 10 and 353 unmarried ones aged from 10 to 15. Of the married females 687 are under 35 and the presumption is that they have 1,609 children living with them. If to these are added a proportion of the married males aged 10—20 and practically all the married females aged 10—15, the total figures show that married females of child-bearing age have an average of 2 to 3 children apiece under the age of 15.

The discussion can be left at this point but for those who are interested in the subject, the figures available form material for many combinations of "Happy families".

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

1.—DENSITY, WATER SUPPLY AND CROPS. ✓

DISTRICT, SUB-DIVISION OR TEHSIL.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE IN 1931.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE ON CULTURABLE AREA.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		PERCENTAGE OF CULTURABLE AREA		PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CUL- TIVATED AREA WHICH IS IRRIGATED.	NORMAL RAINFALL.	PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER —			
			Culturable.	Net Cultivated.	Net Cultivated.	Double Cropped.			Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ajmer-Merwara.	207	441	46.8	19.1	40.7	9.8	30.0	19.32	5.3	12.9	16.7	65.1
Ajmer Sub-division.	249	476	52.2	22.7	48.4	9.8	22.9	14.38	8.4	10.4	12.5	78.7
Kekri Sub-division.	188	248	55.6	14.0	25.1	5.1	45.9	21.00	9.6	19.2	17.0	54.2
Merwara Sub-division.												
Beawar Tehsil.	278	885	82.5	24.7	75.6	24.4	36.0	18.66	4.2	10.7	22.7	62.4
Todgarh Tehsil.	152	668	17.5	12.7	72.5	27.5	39.2	28.90	9.0	15.9	38.3	

2.—AREA, POPULATION, ETC. OF TEHSILS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

TEHSILS, WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE—	NAME.	AREA.		POPULATION.	
		Actual.	Percentage to Total.	Actual.	Percentage to Total.
Total.	4	2,711	100	560,292	100
Under 150.	Kekri	820	30.3	118,287	21.1
150—300.	Todgarh	820	30.3	48,781	8.7
300—450.	Ajmer	1,950	71.9	310,681	55.4
450—600.	Beawar	821	30.3	87,643	15.7

3.—VARIATION IN RELATION TO DENSITY, SINCE 1881.

PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION—INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—).					NET VARIATION PER CENT.—1881 TO 1931.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.					
1921—31.	1911—21.	1901—11.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
+18.1	-1.2	+5.1	-12.1	+17.7	+21.6	207	183	185	176	200	170

## CHAPTER I. DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

## 4.—VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION.

POPULATION, 1931.				POPULATION, 1921.				VARIATION IN POPULATION 1921—31. (NATURAL).	
Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Net.	Percentage.
560,392	106,444	60,908	514,751	495,271	109,890	49,488	427,819	+86,989	+20.8

## 5.—COMPARISON WITH VITAL STATISTICS.

IN 1921—30. TOTAL NUMBER OF—		NUMBER, PER MILLE, OF POPULATION OF 1921.		EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) POPULATION OF 1931 COMPARED WITH	
Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural Population.	Actual Population.
160,312	131,964	328.6	266.4	+28,948	+86,989	65,021

## 6.—PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.						AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.					
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
4.58.	4.22	4.08	4.44	5.84	7.19	45.1	48.2	45.8	39.6	37.5	38

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I.

### A Brief Note on the Economic Conditions of the Decade.

The total area under cultivation is about 350,000 acres of which 110,300<sup>✓</sup> are protected by wells and tanks. The following statement shows particulars concerning the Rabi and Kharif crops in each year from 1921-22 to 1929-30:—

Cultivation.

Season.	Rabi.		Kharif.	
	Area sown.	Produce in maunds.	Area sown.	Produce in maunds.
1921—22 ...	44,725	457,603	115,685	457,263
1922—23 ...	46,181	479,728	117,991	560,481
1923—24 ...	87,759	882,929	192,810	813,876
1924—25 ...	20,152	828,853	131,016	614,360
1925—26 ...	78,712	635,759	138,626	283,040
1926—27 ...	19,650	230,101	135,089	550,754
1927—28 ...	79,034	758,093	134,788	349,458
1928—29 ...	99,196	1,053,148	135,573	636,331
1929—30 ...	95,986	495,499	134,617	401,875
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>58,933</b>	<b>646,857</b>	<b>130,633</b>	<b>462,993</b>

It will be seen that the produce is insufficient for the needs of the population and in addition some 360,000 maunds are imported annually, grain from the Punjab and pulses from the United Provinces. From these figures it is deduced that the home grown and imported grain together provide a daily insufficient average of about 10 oz. per head of the population. Considering the amount that is required for seed, the figures appear to be incomplete.

2. The principal articles of internal trade are cotton, wool, *gur* and food-grains. The two latter are for local consumption. The area under cotton cultivation has increased from 10,000 to over 45,000 acres. The mills at Beawar receive annually 400,000 maunds of raw and 10,000 maunds of ginned cotton.

Trade.

The amount of cotton ginned is 100,000 maunds, of which 70,000 are exported. Raw cotton is obtained locally and from the neighbouring parts of Mewar and Marwar. About 100,000 maunds of wool are received annually from Marwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Mewar and locally and about 28,000 maunds are obtained from the Punjab and Gujerat. Beawar is the second best market in India for wool clearing and nearly all is exported to Liverpool: The best market is at Fazilka in the Punjab.

3. The average prices up to the end of 1930 ruled as follows:—

Wheat.....7 seers per rupee. (Rs 5/1/2 per maund).  
 Barley.....9<sup>6</sup>/<sub>16</sub> " " "  
 Maize.....9<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub> " " "

Prices.

At the time of the Census, however, grain had become so cheap in comparison, that prices were—

Wheat.....12 seers per rupee. (Rs 2/1/-)  
 Barley.....15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> " " "  
 Maize.....16 " " "

4. According to the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour which visited Ajmer in 1929 information regarding wages, earnings and expenditure is very meagre and no reliable figures can be quoted. Evidence produced

Wages.



before them showed that the presence of mills and factories in Beawar and Ajmer has had a beneficial effect on the economic life of the people.

In the big Railway Workshops wages have trebled since 1914 and doubled since 1919. This combined with the present low price of food-grains contributes favourably to the prosperity of the non-agricultural population.

There is no shortage of labour. On the other hand there is a certain amount of unemployment in Ajmer City due to a policy of retrenchment introduced by the Railway Board.

**Communications.**

5. It cannot be said that roadways have been extended to any appreciable degree. The advent of the Motor lorry has however considerably opened up facilities for travel. There are 119 miles of roadways, metalled except for 16½ from Todgarh to Dawair maintained by the Public Works Department and 158 miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the District Board.

## CHAPTER II.

### Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

1. Imperial Table I gives particulars of Urban and Rural population. Imperial Table III shows towns and villages classified by population. Imperial Table IV gives the list of towns classified by population with variations since 1881, and Imperial Table V shows the town population classified by Religion.

Reference to  
Statistics.

At the end of this Chapter, there are 4 Subsidiary Tables which show:—

- (1) the distribution of the population between towns and villages,
- (2) the number per mille of each religion who live in towns,
- (3) the towns classified by population, and
- (4) miscellaneous information regarding each town.

2. There are 5 towns and 747 villages. Ajmer City is the only town with a population of over 100,000 persons and is therefore classified as a city.

Population of  
Towns.

Of the remaining towns, Beawar, Nasirabad and Kekri, each having a population of over 5,000 persons, come strictly within the definition of a 'Town'. Deoli, when a Cantonment, was also eligible for inclusion but since 1911 has not had a population of over 5,000 and ceased to be a Cantonment on 1st. May 1923.

3. The population of Ajmer City is now 119,524 which represents an increase of 5.3 per cent. since 1921. The population at the last Census was however abnormal, as it included some 15,000 pilgrims attending the Urs Khwaja Sahib's Fair. If these pilgrims are excluded, the increase has been 21.3 per cent. In towns of approximately similar size, Multan with a population of 119,457 and Rawalpindi with 119,284 have increased by 40.86 and 17.94

Ajmer City.

Ward.	Population.		Remarks.
	1931.	1921.	
I.	2,470	2,501	Pilgrims in 1921 at the Urs Fair.
II.	4,022	4,145	
III.	9,200	9,908	
IV.	4,548	4,468	
V.	10,538	10,222	
VI.	12,475	12,648	
VII. Lakhan Kotri.	4,420	7,758	
VIII. Khadim Mohalla.	4,892	15,795	
IX.	12,136	10,500	
X.	...	1,870	
(a) Cantonment.	5,809	4,686	
(b) Railway Settlement.	970	769	
(c) Mayo College.	48,459	28,249	
(d) Rest of the Suburbs.			

per cent. respectively in the decade.

The marginal statement shows the changes in the population of the various Wards of the City. Wards IX and X are suburban in character and the marked increase in the population of these Wards as compared with fluctuations in the population of other Wards, emphasises the little scope that there is for expansion within the City proper.

Of the 55,238 inhabitants of Ward X, 41,072 are Hindus (including Arya Samajists) out of 71,314 in the whole City. As the increase among all Hindus is 37 per cent., we may assume that the bulk of the increased population are Hindus living in the suburbs.

It is not easy to ascribe an adequate reason for the increasing population of the City. The two large Railway Workshops have, in pursuance of a policy of retrenchment, considerably reduced their staffs but the workmen, though out of Railway employment and largely immigrants, appear to have settled down in the place and are eking out an existence in other spheres of activity. The increased population has undoubtedly stimulated trade, transport and other business, thereby bringing more persons into the City in pursuit of these forms of activity. The number of persons enumerated in the City as having been born in the Province has risen from 52,486 in 1921 to 67,579 at this Census, but it is impossible to say to what extent the Urs Fair pilgrims contributed to the 1921 figures. The fact however remains that out of every 1,000 of the present population, 435 were born outside the Province.

Subsidiary Table 4 shows that the population has increased by 145·2 per cent. in the last fifty years.

Beawar.

4. The next town of importance is Beawar whose population of 28,344 shows an increase of 26·7 per cent. in the decade. The presence of a thriving textile industry attracts persons in search of employment from the village round and the neighbouring Indian States of Mewar and Marwar.

Nasirabad.

5. Nasirabad is now the only Cantonment in the Province and its comparatively low increase of 8·9 per cent. is due to a reduction in the garrison. The whole area of the town is within Cantonment limits and as the population subject to Military law, is only 2,050 out of a total of 21,397, it cannot be said that the town is entirely dependent on the troops for its existence.

Kekri.

6. The small town of Kekri is 34 miles from the nearest Railway station at Nasirabad and its population of 7,179 shows an increase of 26 per cent. since the last Census. It has a few cotton presses and ginning factories and only at this Census has it regained the population that it had forty years ago.

Deoli.

7. The Municipal town of Deoli, with its small population of 3,757 ceased to be a Cantonment on the disbandment of the 42nd. Deoli Regiment in 1923. A small portion of the area included in the town, though not within the Municipality, is leased from the Mewar Darbar and contains the Headquarters of the Political Agency for Haroti and Tonk and a small Agency Bazar.

Summary of Urban figures.

8. Out of every 1,000 of the total population of the Province, 322 live in towns as against (excluding the 1921 Urs Fair pilgrims to Ajmer City) 312 in 1921 and out of every 1,000 of each main religion 260 Hindus, 333 Jains and 555 Muslims are town-dwellers.

The Population of Villages.

9. The 'Village' in the Province is on the whole a residential village built in the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils, owing to the necessity for utilizing the valleys for cultivation the 'Village' or 'Revenue *Mauza*' is more frequently a collection of hamlets.

Out of every thousand persons 678 live in the 747 villages, 509 of which have a population of under 500. A reference to Imperial Table III shows that out of 321 villages in the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils, 267 contain less than 500 persons each. Taking the rural population as a whole, 217 per mill reside in villages with a population of more than 2,000 each. For villages with populations of 500 to 2,000 and under 500, similar figures are 482 and 30 respectively. The average population of a village is 509 and was 443 in 1921.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

1.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

AVERAGE POPULATION.		NUMBER PER MILLE RESIDING IN—		NUMBER PER MILLE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF—				NUMBER PER MILLE OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF—			
Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
80,040	509	822	678	939	...	40	21	...	217	482	301

2.—NUMBER PER MILLE OF EACH MAIN RELIGION WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.

Total Population.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Zoroastrian.
822	698	260	888	555	982	997

3.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

CLASS OF TOWN.	NUMBER OF TOWNS OF EACH CLASS IN 1931.	PROPORTION PER CENT. TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.					VARIATION PER CENT. IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS OF TOWN FROM 1881 to 1931.	
				1931 to 1931.	1911 to 1931.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	In Towns as classed in 1881.	In total of each class in 1931, as compared with the corresponding total in 1881.
<b>Ajmer-Merwara.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>+ 9.4</b>	<b>+ 17.3</b>	<b>+ 7.9</b>	<b>+ 5.6</b>	<b>+ 28.9</b>	...	...
I. 100,000 and over.	1	66.8	811	+ 5.8	+11,851,200.0	...	...	...	...	+11,959,400.0
II. 50,000 to 100,000	...	...	...	...	+ 8,622,200.0	+ 16.8	+ 7.2	+6,884,300.0	...	...
III. 20,000 to 50,000	2	27.6	831	+ 122.4	- 48.0	- 8.1	+ 8.1	- 89.0	- 29.0	- 29.0
IV. 10,000 to 20,000	...	...	...	-1,965,100.0	+ 1,965,100.0	...	...	...	-1,582,900.0	...
V. 5,000 to 10,000	1	4.0	970	+ 26.0	- 48.8	+ 57.8	- 48.4	+ 102.4	+ 17.8	+ 17.8
VI. Under 5,000	1	2.1	884	+ 8.1	+ 847,400.0	- 409,700.0	+409,700.0	...	...	+ 875,700.0

4.—CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

NAME.	POPULATION IN 1931.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN PER MILLE.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.					
					1921—31.	1911—21.	1901—11.	1891—01.	1881—91.	1881—1931.
Ajmer.	119,524	7,081	811	435	+ 5.8	+ 31.7	+ 16.8	+ 7.3	+ 41.8	+ 145.2
Beawar.	28,842	10,122	852	...	+ 26.7	- 1.9	+ 4.0	+ 4.5	+ 32.5	+ 79.0
Nasirabad.	21,897	2,486	804	...	+ 8.9	- 2.9	- 10.0	+ 3.6	+ 1.8	+ 4
Kekri.	7,179	10,256	970	...	+ 26.0	- 8.8	- 15.9	- 0.7	+ 16.0	+ 16.4

# CHAPTER III.

## Birthplace and Migration.

Reference to  
Statistics.

1. Imperial Table VI records the Birthplaces of the population and at the end of this Chapter will be found 3 Subsidiary Tables setting forth the results in greater detail, and in some cases, comparing them with the figures obtained at past Censuses. On account of the urgent need for economy, it was decided that figures for migration should be tabulated for Provinces only, and not for individual districts or States. The results therefore, cannot be discussed in the same detail as has been done in the past. Nevertheless, sufficient data are available to throw some light on this interesting subject.

Nature of Migration.

2. It is usual to classify migration as Casual, Temporary, Periodic, Semi-permanent and Permanent. Casual migration is usually due to social causes such as marriages, etc. Females generally preponderate, on account of the practice of obtaining wives from other villages, which as regards this Province, often lie over the border in one or other of the surrounding States of the Rajputana Agency. Temporary migration is due to journeys on business, pilgrimages and the like. It goes on daily all over India and the figures for it at this Census may be considered as normal. In 1921, the coincidence of the Urs Fair with the Census resulted in the presence of an abnormal number of immigrants of this nature in Ajmer City.

Periodic migration is usually due to the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads or the demand for outside labour at the harvests and few of such immigrants came into or left the Province at the time of the Census.

Semi-permanent migration occurs among the mercantile communities who often have their places of residence in the Province and carry on their business in other parts of India.

Permanent migration takes place when people are attracted by employment of a permanent nature and migrate together with their families and settle down in new localities. This form of migration is particularly noticeable in Ajmer City where the various Railway Workshops attract for employment large numbers of skilled and unskilled workmen.

Returns of Birthplace.

3. Imperial Table VI shows that 106,444 persons were born outside the Province. This means that among every 1,000 persons 810 are home born and 190 are immigrants. The marginal statement shows these figures and those for 1921 in greater detail. The comparatively large number of immigrants in 1921 was undoubtedly due to the Urs Fair in Ajmer City, as the numbers in the rest of the Province are practically the same as they were in 1921. In the figures for immigrants, excluding the City, in the marginal statement, it is interesting to note the prepon-

Statement showing, per mille of the population, the proportion between those born in the Province and immigrants.

Birthplace.	1921.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Born in the Province.	810	437	373	778	426	352
Born Outside.	190	91	99	222	119	108

Statement showing, per mille of the population, the proportion between those born in the Province and immigrants in (a) the Province excluding Ajmer City and (b) Ajmer City.

Birthplace.	IN THE PROVINCE EXCLUDING AJMER CITY.						AJMER CITY.					
	1921.			1921.			1921.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Born in the Province.	876	478	408	872	475	397	565	307	258	462	258	304
Born Outside	124	49	75	128	53	75	435	245	190	588	397	201

derance of females, which emphasises Casual migration due to marriages. The heterogeneous character of the City population is very noticeable. It was especially so in 1921, when immigrants exceeded the home born. The more or less permanent nature of immigration to the City is demonstrated by the proportion between the sexes which is 776 females per 1,000 males, while for the whole of the City population the ratio is 811 to 1,000. Women are not employed in the Workshops and there is little to attract female immigrants to the City except for social reasons.

4. We may now consider whence the 106,444 immigrants have come

Detail of Birth-places.

Birthplace per mille immigrants.

Birthplace.	1921.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana Agency.	718	811	407	634	284	340
United Provinces.	148	84	64	165	104	61
Punjab.	87	25	12	87	27	10
Central India Agency.	28	11	12	18	10	8
Bombay.	20	12	8	50	35	15
Delhi.	11	6	5	20	14	6
Europe.	12	10	9	10	8	9
Other Places.	81	20	11	76	52	24

and the marginal statement gives this information in detail.

The points of interest are summarised as—

(a) The large number of immigrants, particularly females, from the Raj-

putana Agency.

(b) The excess from the United Provinces as compared with other parts of India.

(c) The excess of males among immigrants from the Punjab and Europe.

Since the problem of migration differs in Ajmer City from that in the rest of the Province, it is necessary to examine detailed figures for each before we can arrive at any definite conclusions.

Birthplace per thousand immigrants.

BIRTHPLACE.	IN THE PROVINCE EXCLUDING AJMER CITY.						AJMER CITY.					
	1931.			1921.			1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana Agency ...	870	313	557	861	319	542	557	308	249	435	255	180
United Provinces ...	85	21	14	38	28	10	267	150	117	266	164	102
Punjab ...	29	22	7	29	21	8	45	29	16	43	31	12
Central India Agency.	16	7	9	7	3	4	30	15	15	26	16	10
Bombay ...	12	7	5	13	8	5	29	17	12	79	57	22
Delhi ...	8	2	1	3	2	1	20	12	8	35	24	11
Europe ...	18	16	2	19	17	2	6	3	3	3	2	1
Other places ...	17	11	6	30	20	10	46	29	17	113	77	36

Little change during the past ten years is observed in the birthplaces of immigrants to the Province excluding the City. More than half of such immigrants continue to be females from the surrounding States of Rajputana thereby confirming that the nature of such migration can be classified as Casual as defined in paragraph 2. The preponderance of males over females among those from the Punjab and Europe is due to the presence of British and Indian troops at Nasirabad.

As regards the City, comparison with the figures for 1921 is rendered

difficult on account of the influx of pilgrims at that Census from various parts of India as shown by the proportionately high number of 113 from 'Other places' not named on the statement. When compared with the rest of the Province, the number of immigrants from the United Provinces is noticeably large and considerable numbers of them are known to be employed in the various Railway shops and departments.

## Emigration.

5. The number of persons returned as having been born in the Province and enumerated in other parts of India is shown in the margin, together with figures obtained at the 1921 Census. Details are shown in Subsidiary Table 2. While the number of immigrants has decreased by 3·1 per cent., emigrants have increased by 43·5 per cent. during the decade.

Enumerated in other Parts of India.			
Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1911.	60,908	31,488	29,415
1921.	42,437	20,825	22,112

Variation per cent. in migration since 1911.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Immigrants.	- 3·1	- 18·1	+ 8·8
Emigrants.	+ 43·5	+ 54·9	+ 33·0

The marginal statement shows the details of the variation.

It is interesting to compare the actual figures for emigration with those for 1921:—

## Emigrants from Ajmer-Merwara and Provinces, Etc. wherein recorded.

PROVINCES, ETC.	1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bengal	516	367	149	1,930	1,460	470
Bombay including Western India States Agency	20,987	13,223	7,764	7,091	4,985	3,006
Central Provinces	8,429	2,157	1,272	1,934	1,340	594
Punjab and Delhi	1,708	866	842	1,814	966	848
United Provinces	8,899	1,803	1,596	1,729	669	1,060
Central India Agency	4,326	2,543	1,783	2,642	1,471	1,171
Hyderabad	1,525	602	923	2,946	1,571	1,375
Rajputana Agency	21,522	7,875	13,647	19,616	6,643	12,968
Other places	3,491	2,052	1,439	1,835	1,215	620
Total	60,908	31,488	29,415	42,437	20,825	22,112

At the 1911 Census, the total number of emigrants was 84,110 and those to the Bombay Presidency numbered 36,368. Without any conclusive evidence on the subject, it is not easy to account for the total decrease in emigration

Total number of emigrants.

Province.	1931.	1921.	1911.
Rajputana.	846,708	869,110	855,925
Ajmer-Merwara.	60,908	49,438	84,110
Total.	907,606	911,548	940,035

between the years 1911 and 1921, nor for the decrease by 28,377 persons to the Bombay Presidency alone, during that period, but the comparative statements shown in the margin support the views expressed by Mr. Sedgwick in the Bombay Census Report for 1921, that the extraordinary drop in the Ajmer-Merwara figures between 1911 and 1921 could only

Emigrants to the Bombay Presidency (including the Western India States Agency).

Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara.	120,928 20,937	156,357 7,991	141,251 86,368
Total.	141,915	164,348	177,619

be accounted for by confusion in the Abstraction Offices between 'Marwar' 'Mewar,' and 'Merwara'. The consequence is, that probably there is at every Census, a certain amount of interchange between the figures for migration from Rajputana on one hand, and from Ajmer—Merwara on the other, and this may occur in offices

in other parts of India also. The figures, therefore, being deprived of strict accuracy, lose much of their interest, but at any rate they point out to a steady decrease in migration in the past 30 years.

We may however accept as accurate the figures for migration to the Rajputana Agency where such confusion was not, on account of its propinquity and association, likely to occur. The Rajputana States show that they enumerated 7,875 males and 13,647 females who were born in this Province. Such an excess of females accentuates the fact that the migration was social in character and due to marriages, etc.

6. Accepting the figures for emigration for what they are worth, we find

Province of birthplace of Immigrants and of enumeration of Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
Rajputana Agency ...	76,874	21,522
United Provinces ...	15,779	8,899
Punjab and Delhi ...	5,128	1,708
Central India Agency ...	2,439	4,326
Bombay and Western India States Agency ...	2,479	20,987
Other places ...	4,250	8,961
Total ...	106,444	60,903

that immigrants exceed emigrants by 45,541 persons and both are shown in greater detail in the marginal statement. Of the immigrants 51,945 or 49 per cent., were enumerated in Ajmer City and as emigrants therefrom must be largely the offspring of immigrants who had returned to their homes, permanently or temporarily, it is reasonable to assume that the bulk of the emigrants had, as birthplaces, the rural areas of the Province.

Balance of Migration.

7. What is termed the 'Natural population' is the enumerated population minus the immigrants and plus the emigrants. It is, in other words, the total number of those born in the Province wherever enumerated. We therefore

Increase per cent., in the Natural Population since 1921.

Persons.	Males.	Females.
+ 20.3	+ 19.6	+ 21.1

arrive at the figure of 560,292 minus 106,444 plus 60,903 which is 514,751. By the same method of calculation, the Natural population in 1921 was 427,819 and in 1911 was 488,927. The increase in the past ten years, therefore, among those born in the Province, wherever enumerated, is 20.3 per cent. a figure on which no reliance can be placed, in view

Natural Population.

of the difficulties referred to concerning the accurate assessment of the number of emigrants.

8. The marginal figures relating to the sex proportions among the

Number of females per 1,000 males.	Migratory, Actual and Natural populations are of some interest.	
	1921.	1921.
Actual Population.	892	837
Natural Population.	861	850
Emigrants.	934	1,088
Immigrants.	1,088	878

Migratory, Actual and Natural populations are of some interest. The low proportion of females among the immigrants in 1921 was due to the fact that the male pilgrims in Ajmer City attending the Urs Fair adversely influenced the normal proportion of the sexes which is principally affected by the flow of women from the neighbouring States of Rajputana for the purposes of marriage. The proportion in the

Sex Proportions among the various natures of Population.

Natural population and among emigrants is dependent on the accuracy of the emigration returns received from other Provinces.

9. With the reservations already alluded to, we can sum up this enquiry by stating that—

General Conclusions.

- (i) More people come into the Province than leave it.
- (ii) A large number of immigrants especially from the United Provinces are attracted by the prospect of employment in Ajmer City.
- (iii) There is little to account for the need for emigration other than for



## CHAPTER III.—BIRTHPLACE AND MIGRATION.

social reasons except possibly, that the qualifications necessary for Urban employment, especially in Railway Workshops, are not such as are usually found among the local Rural population.

- (iv) The relatively high proportion of females among emigrants and immigrants is due to the insular situation of the Province in the centre of the Rajputana Agency, and the consequent migration of women for marriage purposes to and from the surrounding States.

1.—IMMIGRATION (ACTUAL FIGURES.)

DISTRICT WHERE ENUMERATED.	BORN IN											
	DISTRICT WHERE ENUMERATED.			CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ajmer-Merwara.	458,848	245,110	208,738	76,874	83,079	48,295	28,564	16,666	11,898	1,506	1,226	280

2.—EMIGRATION (ACTUAL FIGURES.)

DISTRICT.	ENUMERATED IN												NATURAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT, THAT IS, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE DISTRICT AND ENUMERATED ANYWHERE.		
	DISTRICT WHERE BORN.			CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA.					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ajmer-Merwara.	458,848	245,110	208,738	21,522	7,876	13,647	89,381	28,613	15,768	...	...	...	514,761	276,598	238,158

3.—MIGRATION BETWEEN AJMER-MERWARA AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

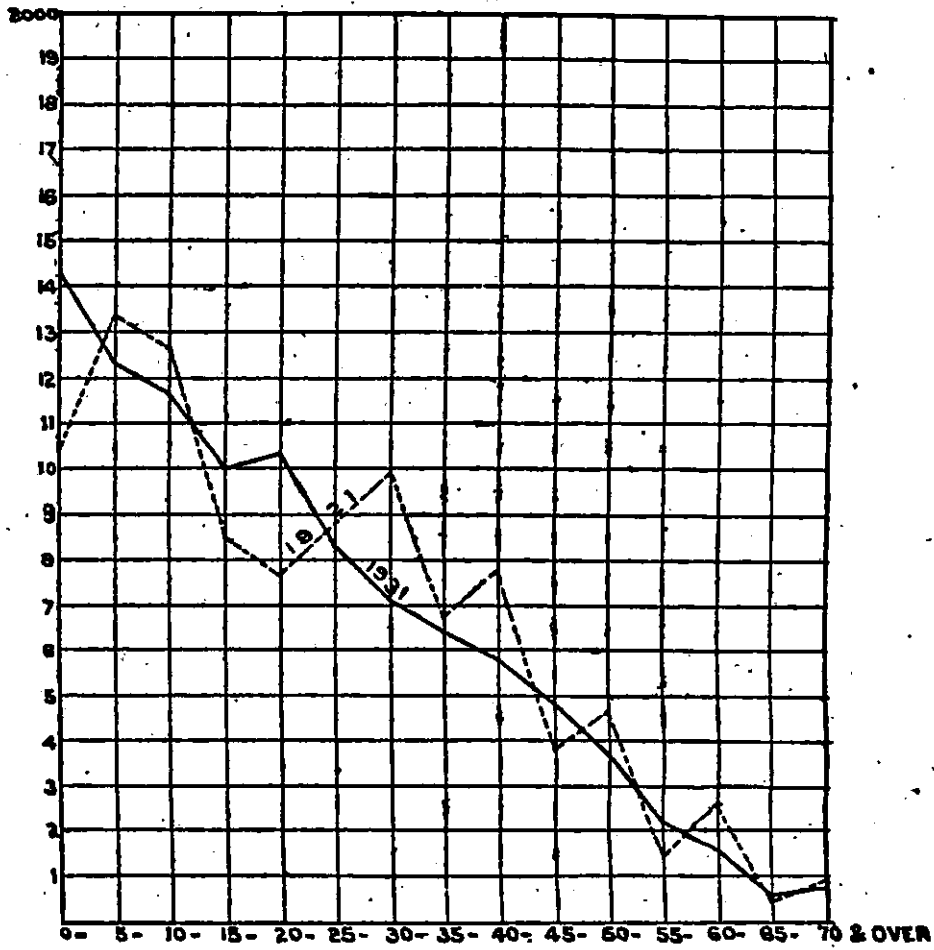
PROVINCE, ETC.	IMMIGRANTS TO AJMER-MERWARA.			EMIGRANTS FROM AJMER-MERWARA			EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
	1981.	1921.	Variation.	1981.	1921.	Variation.	1981.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>GRAND TOTAL.</b>	104,938	108,452	- 3,514	60,903	42,437	+ 18,466	+ 44,035	+ 66,015
<b>Total British Territory.</b>	23,687	31,618	- 7,931	29,559	16,284	+ 13,275	- 5,872	+ 15,334
Andamans and Nicobars	...	1	- 1	24	42	- 18	24	41
Assam	21	7	+ 14	77	82	- 5	56	25
Baluchistan	58	24	+ 34	117	257	- 140	59	233
Bengal	480	970	- 490	507	1,855	- 1,348	77	885
Bihar and Orissa	100	385	- 285	121	129	- 8	21	206
Bombay	2,067	4,735	- 2,668	20,299	7,991	+ 12,308	18,232	8,256
Burma	33	48	- 15	24	40	- 16	9	8
Central Provinces and Berar	457	1,043	- 586	3,880	1,929	+ 1,951	2,928	886
Coorg	1	...	+ 1	Not available.	...	...	1	...
Madras	833	891	- 58	Not available.	445	- 445	823	54
North-West Frontier Province	289	641	- 352	88	24	+ 64	201	617
Punjab, including Delhi	4,238	5,713	- 1,475	1,580	1,814	- 234	2,768	3,899
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	15,615	17,710	- 2,095	3,392	1,736	+ 1,656	12,223	15,984
<b>Total Indian States</b>	80,892	76,550	+ 4,342	31,344	26,153	+ 5,191	49,548	50,397
Baroda State	71	234	- 163	529	110	+ 419	458	124
Central India Agency	2,439	1,976	+ 463	4,326	2,642	+ 1,684	1,887	666
Gwalior State	4	1,652	- 1,648	2,316	723	+ 1,593	2,312	930
Hyderabad State	450	2,108	- 1,658	1,525	2,946	- 1,421	1,075	833
Kashmir State	84	208	- 124	6	11	- 5	28	197
Madras States, including Cochin and Travancore.	18	5	+ 13	...	...	...	9	5
Mysore State	95	86	+ 9	183	20	+ 163	88	66
Punjab States Agency	830	556	+ 274	178	...	+ 178	652	556
Rajputana Agency	76,874	68,610	+ 7,764	21,522	19,616	+ 1,906	54,852	48,094
Western India States Agency	822	...	+ 822	519	...	+ 519	197	...
<i>In relation with Local Governments</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal States	1	...	+ 1	9	75	- 66	8	75
Bihar and Orissa States	5	...	+ 5	2	8	- 6	8	3
Bombay States	90	728	- 638	169	...	+ 169	79	728
Central Provinces States	...	...	...	49	5	+ 44	49	5
United Provinces States	164	387	- 223	7	3	+ 4	157	384
India Unspecified	21	34	- 13	...	...	...	21	34
French and Portuguese Settlements.	338	250	+ 88	...	...	...	338	250

\* Figures included in Bombay States.

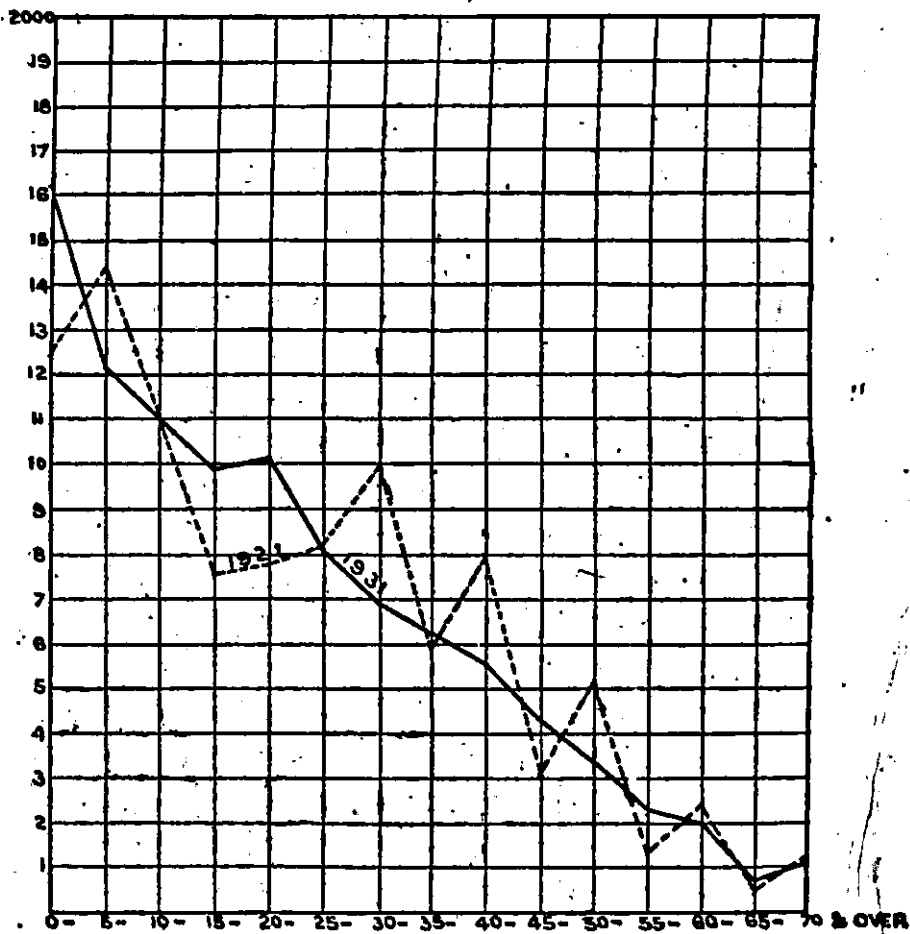
† Includes figures of Western India States Agency.

POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX

MALES



FEMALES



## CHAPTER IV.

### Age.

1. The entry as regards each person's age was recorded in column 7 of the Schedule. Enumerators were instructed to enter the number of years to the nearest birthday, if known, and, in the case of obviously incorrect answers on the part of the ignorant majority, to attempt to fix the age with reference to some well-known event such as the famine of 1900, etc. Zero was to be entered for infants under 6 months' old.

Instructions to Enumerators.

2. The results of this enquiry are found in Imperial Table VII and, for certain selected castes, in Imperial Table VIII. At the end of this Chapter will be found 10 Subsidiary Tables presenting the figures in comparative and analytical detail. The diagrams prefacing this Chapter show by means of a graph the population by sexes in quinquennial age-periods at this and the 1921 Census.

Reference to Statistics.

3. The ignorance of the people about their ages is appalling and always detracts from the value of this enquiry at every Census taken in India. Wilful mis-statement is probable among young females—exaggeration in the case of those recently married, and understatement among those not so fortunate. The latter regrettable propensity is however common to females the world over and can almost be regarded as a privilege. There is also a tendency among the very aged to exaggerate their age. At this Census ten persons were recorded as centenarians—3 males and 7 females. The age of eight of them was exactly 100 while two females in the Ajmer Sub-division and Todgarh Tehsil returned the ages of 101 and 105 respectively.

Value of the Statistics.

The tendency to return ages in multiples of 5 or 10 was again very marked and the predilection for, firstly, ages ending in 0 and, secondly, in 5 has considerably detracted from the value of the statistics at past Censuses. The age graph for 1921 at the beginning of this Chapter confirms this.

4. In order to counteract inaccuracies and to attain a semblance of probability, the ages in quinary groups have been adjusted by a method which may briefly be described as follows:—

Adjustment of Age-groups.

The population has, in the first instance, been classified in 3 and 7 year age-groups alternately. Each 3 year age-group has numbers ending in 5 as its middle figure and the 7 year age-groups have numbers ending in 0 in the centre of the group. Thus 4-6, 7-13, 14-16 and so on. The next step was to take half the population in each group and to combine two adjacent halves to form a quinary age-group. Thus in order to find the population aged 5 to 10, half of those aged 4-6 was added to half of those aged 7 to 13. Similarly, those aged 10-15 are half of those aged 7-13 plus half those aged 14-16 and so on. Minor adjustments were required for annual age-periods up to the age of 5 and need not be quoted in detail here. The results as shown in the graph and Subsidiary Tables have amply justified the labour involved and if the same system is adopted at future Censuses, we have, at this Census, a satisfactory set of figures from which to draw comparisons.

5. On account of this method of adjustment, no satisfactory basis exists for the comparison of figures in the various age-groups compiled at previous Censuses.

Comparisons with previous Censuses.

The marginal statement shows 100,000 males of the 1921 population

Age-group.	By 1921 method.	By 1931 method.
0—10.	24,658	26,298
10—20.	21,356	21,459
20—30.	15,876	17,599
30—40.	15,112	14,827
40—50.	11,107	10,158
50—60.	6,873	6,028
60 and over.	5,118	3,846
Total	100,000	100,000

grouped according to the actual ages then returned and recorded, and exactly the same population grouped according to the method of adjustment in force at this Census.

The divergences in actual numbers would of course be far greater if the total population were dealt with in place of merely 100,000, but the proportional variation would remain the same when presented in the form of Subsidiary Tables.

Conditions of the decade.

6. The immunity from any form of epidemic or famine during the last ten years has tended to keep the population in normal proportions at the different age-periods and it is interesting to compare the figures in the light of the theory enunciated by the Swedish statistician Sündbörg. According to him, in Western countries at any rate, the number of persons aged 15-50 is uniformly about half the population and any variations which occur in the age constitution take place in the other two age-groups '0-15' and '50 and over'.

AGE-PERIOD.	PER 1,000.		
	1931.	1921.	All India 1921.
0—15.	888	971	891
15—50	520	521	495
50 and over.	92	108	114

When the population is growing, the number in the former group is much greater than in the latter but when it is stationary, the numbers in the two groups approach equality. According to this theory, the population is certainly growing as the marginal statement shows.

The mortality is usually far greater in the earlier years of the first group and in the last one than in the intermediate group and the low figure of 92 for those aged 50 and over may be ascribed to the excessive mortality that occurred in 1917-18 from plague and influenza.

General Distribution by ages.

7. The statement in the margin shows the population per 1,000 persons in

AGE-PERIOD.	AJMER—MERWARA.		ENGLAND AND WALES 1921.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Ages.	528	472	477	523
0—5	75	76	44	48
5—10.	65	58	47	46
10—20.	114	99	94	95
20—40.	170	148	142	168
40—60.	88	73	109	119
60 and over.	16	18	41	52

various age-groups and the corresponding figures for England and Wales in 1921. Assuming that Ajmer-Merwara represents a typically healthy but small tract in Northern India the figures at once emphasise the difference in the proportion of the sexes, though the English figures were slightly abnormal on account of losses in the war.

The unrestricted size of families in the East is clearly indicated in the lower age-periods and it is only at the ages of 20-40 that the number of persons approximates. After the age of 40 the longevity prevailing in the West is markedly apparent.

Detailed distribution by Ages and in the Main Religions.

8. Subsidiary Table 1 shows the distribution of the population per 10,000 at annual ages up to 5 and then by quinquennial periods till the ages of 70 and over. As in the past, females predominate at all ages up to 5 and again at ages of 55 and over. Throughout the periods, a steady reduction in numbers is noticed with advancing years, except in the period 20-25 when the numbers rise to 1,034 and 1,012 for males and females respectively from 999 and 990 in the group 15-20. This is probably due to an overstatement of age common among persons in the ages immediately following puberty when *sattarah-*

Subsidiary Table 2 shows the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex, in the

AGE-PERIOD.	HINDUS.		JAINS.		MUSLIMS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ...	1,448	1,620	1,184	1,314	1,421	1,694
5-10 ...	1,287	1,209	1,107	1,080	1,284	1,285
10-15 ...	1,174	1,100	1,040	941	1,142	1,186
15-20 ...	994	984	976	968	998	1,002
20-40 ...	8,185	8,188	8,840	8,847	8,259	8,082
40-60 ...	1,671	1,678	2,029	1,984	1,598	1,892
60 and over.	998	876	824	421	848	409
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

main religions and the results may be summarised as in the margin.

In drawing comparisons it must be remembered that deficiencies or excesses in any one age-period leave their mark on all the others. Thus, among Jains, although the prohibition of widow re-marriage and periodic absence of males engaged in business accounts for the smaller number of

children in that community, the effect is to produce a greater number, in proportion, in the latter age-periods.

9. The mean or average age of the population is 23.8 for males and 23.5 for females. At previous Censuses it has never been below 25 for either sex. Among the major communities the highest figure of 26.1 is shown by Jain females while the lowest figure of 22.8 is returned for Muslim females. In England and Wales an average of the mean ages recorded between 1881 and 1921 was 27.3 for males and 28.4 for females. The mean age should not be confused with the average expectation of life, the calculation of which is beyond the scope of this Report. It may in other words be described as the age centre of the population. Thus when the Census was taken there were as many males below the age of 23.8 as there were above it.

Mean Age

10. Subsidiary Tables 3 and 4 show the age distribution in 7 castes who together form about 38 per cent. of the total population and are well defined communities. The paucity of children of both sexes among Rajputs is marked and is undoubtedly due to the low proportion of females of all ages and the prohibition of widow remarriage, which is permitted among the other castes selected.

Age Distribution of Selected Castes.

11. Subsidiary Tables 5 and 5(A) show the proportion of children under 10 to persons and married females aged 15 to 40; also the proportion of persons aged 60 and over to those aged 15 to 40. The figures call for no particular comment.

Proportion of Children, Aged persons and Married Females.

12. Subsidiary Tables 7 to 10 contain figures for Vital statistics and it has already been shown in Chapter I that figures for births are most defective. The high mortality rates among infants under 1 year of age and females of child-bearing ages continue unabated in spite of the unrelaxed efforts of welfare workers.

Vital Statistics.

**AJMER 1.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX.**

Age.	1981.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-1 ...	318	355	271	311	390	441	180	11
1-2 ...	281	320	185	166	146	108	65	
2-3 ...	286	336	199	248	285	321	126	11
3-4 ...	279	318	226	275	315	362	156	10
4-5 ...	268	290	210	243	267	268	187	10
<b>Total 0-5 ...</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>68</b>
5-10 ...	1,280	1,217	1,334	1,441	1,122	1,185	1,086	1,11
10-15 ...	1,162	1,104	1,267	1,117	818	677	1,367	1,2
15-20 ...	999	990	854	758	863	782	1,172	1,0
20-25 ...	1,084	1,012	772	784	1,085	1,091	1,112	1,1
25-30 ...	882	804	892	817	1,088	1,014	1,002	9
30-35 ...	700	680	904	928	1,014	1,001	908	9
35-40 ...	640	680	877	593	618	527	581	5
40-45 ...	582	557	780	795	677	751	880	8
45-50 ...	485	429	885	807	340	307	328	3
50-55 ...	378	386	470	611	529	559	434	5
55-60 ...	219	281	142	126	147	128	154	1
60-65 ...	164	199	260	389	254	334	308	4
65-70 ...	62	78	50	52	70	45		
70 and over....	77	104	98	119	42	94		
<b>Mean Age ...</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>26</b>

**2.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.**

Age.	1981.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Christian ...</b>								
0-5 ...	1,068	1,344	1,005	1,317	844	1,224	875	7
5-10 ...	1,067	1,374	974	1,557	596	1,168	974	1,8
10-15 ...	1,055	1,385	965	1,497	715	906	1,848	1,0
15-20 ...	1,852	1,228	948	877	1,007	1,996	1,862	8
20-40 ...	4,055	3,251	4,673	3,349	5,666	3,830	3,470	3,8
40-60 ...	1,188	1,184	1,180	1,185	982	1,132	1,730	1,3
60 and over.	226	234	310	278	190	244	246	4
<b>Mean Age ...</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Hindu ...</b>								
0-5 ...	1,446	1,620	1,101	1,261	1,425	1,680	639	6
5-10 ...	1,287	1,209	1,424	1,474	1,126	1,121	1,111	1,1
10-15 ...	1,174	1,100	1,318	1,124	789	642	1,416	1,2
15-20 ...	994	984	860	742	851	762	1,168	1,0
20-40 ...	3,185	3,188	3,174	3,162	3,761	3,671	3,879	3,8
40-60 ...	1,671	1,578	1,758	1,728	1,702	1,760	1,808	1,6
60 and over.	298	376	380	509	356	474	284	4
<b>Mean Age ...</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Jain ...</b>								
0-5 ...	1,184	1,314	888	1,061	1,151	1,252	707	8
5-10 ...	1,107	1,080	1,112	1,166	1,080	1,049	943	9
10-15 ...	1,040	941	1,275	1,070	837	662	1,146	1,3
15-20 ...	976	968	931	859	929	752	941	1,0
20-40 ...	3,340	3,347	3,460	3,369	3,869	3,770	4,035	3,4
40-60 ...	2,020	1,984	1,957	2,000	1,891	2,043	1,964	2,0
60 and over.	324	421	368	482	298	472	264	3
<b>Mean Age ...</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>26</b>

2.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.—*Concluded.*

Age.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Muslim ...</b>								
0-5 ...	1,421	1,694	866	1,181	1,358	1,588	890	965
5-10 ...	1,284	1,285	1,076	1,346	1,174	1,218	1,008	1,230
10-15 ...	1,142	1,186	1,106	1,081	964	847	1,187	1,254
15-20 ...	998	1,002	845	795	875	812	1,275	1,048
20-30 ...	8,259	8,082	8,744	8,269	8,488	8,428	8,598	8,248
30-40 ...								
40-50 ...								
50-60 ...	1,598	1,392	1,875	1,791	1,698	1,666	1,692	1,788
60 and over ...	848	409	488	687	448	491	420	477
<b>Mean Age ...</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>
<b>Tribal ...</b>								
0-5 ...	1,858	1,749	1,952	1,681	1,661	1,998	} Not available	available
5-10 ...	1,890	1,248	1,839	1,761	1,399	1,995		
10-15 ...	1,318	1,147	1,400	1,148	669	462		
15-20 ...	888	888	888	617	709	798		
20-30 ...	2,708	2,101	2,828	2,109	2,946	2,655		
30-40 ...								
40-50 ...								
50-60 ...	1,506	1,580	1,507	1,802	1,849	1,461		
60 and over ...	847	842	841	480	327	341		
<b>Mean Age ...</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>Not available.</b>	

3.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

CASTES.	MALES—NUMBER PER MILLE AGED—						FEMALES—NUMBER PER MILLE AGED—					
	0-6.	7-13.	14-16.	17-23.	24-43.	44 and over.	0-6.	7-13.	14-16.	17-23.	24-43.	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jalal ...	195	161	69	199	286	160	202	153	66	136	300	142
at ...	178	163	68	141	302	154	200	154	64	130	288	164
ali ...	178	165	70	124	308	155	192	159	62	125	296	166
erat ...	211	176	71	126	265	151	239	161	67	129	270	134
raigar ...	209	178	69	128	282	134	233	158	80	130	275	124
ajput ...	148	141	59	149	336	167	178	135	55	148	314	175
awat ...	209	182	71	117	256	165	233	169	61	120	276	141

4.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 14 AND OF PERSONS OVER 43 TO THOSE AGED 14-43 IN CERTAIN CASTES; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 14-43 PER 100 FEMALES.

CASTES.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100—		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 43 PER 100 AGED 14-43—		NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 14-43 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.
	Persons aged 14-43.	Married Females aged 14-43.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jalal ...	72	163	33	29	44
at ...	69	172	30	34	43
ali ...	70	175	31	34	41
erat ...	85	200	33	29	42
raigar ...	81	185	28	25	43
ajput ...	56	162	31	34	42
awat ...	88	204	37	30	41



5.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER TO THOSE AGED 15—40; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES UNDER TEN—						PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40.						NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.		
Per 100 persons aged 15—40.			Per 100 Married Females aged 15—40.			1931.		1921.		1911.		1931.	1921.	1911.
1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1931.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
66	62	57	160	164	144	7	9	10	18	8	11	86	84	89

5 (A).—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER TO THOSE AGED 15—40 IN CERTAIN RELIGIONS; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

RELIGION.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100—						PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40.						NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.		
	Persons aged 15—40.			Married Females aged 15—40.			1931.		1921.		1911.		1931.	1921.	1911.
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1931.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu ...	66	66	58	158	168	141	7	9	9	18	8	11	87	88	89
Muslim ...	67	50	61	168	150	155	8	10	11	13	10	12	86	85	87
Tribal ...	82	88	69	172	198	149	10	9	9	11	7	8	87	84	49

6.—VARIATION IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS.

PERIOD.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN POPULATION.					
	All Ages.	0—10.	10—15.	15—40.	40—60.	60 and over. *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901—1910.	+ 5.1	+ 58.5	- 89.6	+ 0.8	- 1.7	+ 20.0
1911—1920.	- 1.2	- 4.4	+ 57.5	- 10.9	+ 1.8	+ 7.2
1921—1930.	+ 18.1	+ 28.8	+ 7.1	+ 15.8	+ 85.6	- 14.7

\*Includes figures for unspecified age-periods.

7.—REPORTED BIRTH-RATE BY SEX.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1921—30 PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF 1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1921.	81.1	16.6	14.5
1922.	80.8	16.1	14.2
1923.	82.6	17.8	15.3
1924.	83.8	16.1	15.2
1925.	88.2	17.8	15.4
1926.	91.4	17.0	14.4
1927.	80.4	16.5	13.9
1928.	83.8	18.1	15.2
1929.	84.4	18.8	15.2
1930.	88.6	18.4	15.3

8.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX.

YEAR	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1921-30 PER 1,000 OF SEX CONCERNED OF TOTAL POPULATION OF 1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1921.	28.4	27.7	29.1
1922.	29.2	21.4	28.1
1923.	25.6	25.4	25.8
1924.	25.0	24.5	25.5
1925.	28.5	22.9	24.2
1926.	31.7	30.4	33.2
1927.	26.2	25.0	27.5
1928.	25.9	25.5	26.3
1929.	30.0	29.5	30.7
1930.	27.9	27.8	28.6

9.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX AND AGE, IN DECADE AND IN SELECTED YEARS PER MILLE LIVING AT SAME AGE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1921.

AGE.	AVERAGE OF DECADE.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1929.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Ages	25.99	27.43	27.70	29.15	21.42	23.11	30.43	33.18	29.46	30.69
Under year	278.61	230.96	257.28	255.48	206.11	207.85	259.90	241.70	24.092	234.73
1—5	70.76	65.32	62.77	58.80	41.54	40.01	66.45	80.26	84.18	78.69
5—10	7.55	7.71	9.37	8.95	4.76	5.96	8.84	9.56	6.42	6.27
10—15	5.57	7.86	6.50	8.01	5.04	5.95	6.91	8.21	5.48	7.69
15—20	8.07	14.96	8.69	13.91	7.51	14.44	9.21	16.31	8.04	15.00
20—30	9.43	14.17	12.20	16.05	9.08	18.45	10.41	17.74	8.86	15.44
30—40	11.11	12.34	15.41	15.85	11.90	12.26	18.45	15.57	11.54	12.70
40—50	16.86	14.49	19.35	17.68	16.30	14.35	21.58	18.89	19.16	14.95
50—60	34.59	25.77	36.48	28.53	30.06	23.87	39.27	20.81	44.23	30.41
60 and over	79.99	65.43	79.80	67.77	72.15	61.08	99.15	87.24	101.82	84.02

10.—REPORTED DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER MILLE OF THE POPULATION.

DISEASE.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN—											AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION OF 1921.
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Total of ten years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cholera	35	2	9	32	...	2	4	68	20	41	218	0.40
Small-pox	724	8	42	619	1,151	306	349	496	250	757	4,602	0.90
Plague	...	2	5	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	20	0.04
Fever	9,604	8,164	9,905	8,932	7,984	12,630	10,374	9,698	11,759	10,407	99,577	20.100

# CHAPTER V.

## Sex.

Reference to Statistics.

1. In all the Imperial Tables and Provincial Tables I and II the figures for the population have been shown by Sexes. Imperial Table VII shows the population by sexes at different age-periods while Imperial Table VIII gives similar information for selected castes. At the end of this Chapter will be found three Subsidiary Tables setting forth the proportions of the sexes in greater detail while two Subsidiary Tables deal with sex ratios at birth and death.

Accuracy.

2. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the work of enumeration. The enumerators were all local men who had intimate knowledge of the population resident in their blocks and the wilful concealment of persons of either sex would scarcely have been possible on any large scale.

General Proportions of the Sexes.

3. Of the 560,292 persons enumerated in Ajmer-Merwara 296,081 were males and 264,211 were females. There was thus an excess of 31,870 males or in other words the number of females per 1,000 males was 892.

Previous Censuses have revealed the fact that, taking the Indian Empire from North to South, the marked deficiency of females in the North and North-West gradually decreases with a South-ward course till an actual excess is reached in Behar and Orissa and Madras.

The marginal statement is therefore of interest in emphasising this fact.

Provinces, etc.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	
	1981.	1921.
Baluchistan	778	781
Sind	788	786
Punjab and Delhi	829	826
Ajmer-Merwara	892	897
Rajputana North-West Dry Area	898	894
United Provinces	904	909
Rajputana East	912	900
India	940	945
Central India	948	954
Central Provinces	999	1,002
Behar and Orissa.	1,008	1,029
Madras	1,021	1,028

In making comparisons with other Provinces, etc., it should be remembered that 32 per cent. of the population of Ajmer-Merwara live in Urban areas where statistics show that the proportion of females is never so great as among a Rural population. The presence of a large City like Ajmer in a small province unduly raises the proportion of town-dwellers to an extent not found in other Pro-

vinces and thereby reduces the proportionate number of females. The marginal

Urban.		Rural	
Ajmer City	811	Ajmer Sub-division	917
Nasirabad	804	Kekri	944
Beawar	852	Beawar Tehsil "	924
Kekri	870	Todgarh "	933
Deoli	884		
<b>All Urban areas.</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>All Rural areas.</b>	<b>927</b>

statement shows the number of females per 1,000 males in the different units composing

the Province.

Sex Proportions by Religions.

4. Subsidiary Table 2 shows the number of females per 1,000 males in various age-periods for each of the major religions. For all ages, at each of the last three Censuses, the proportions were as follows:—

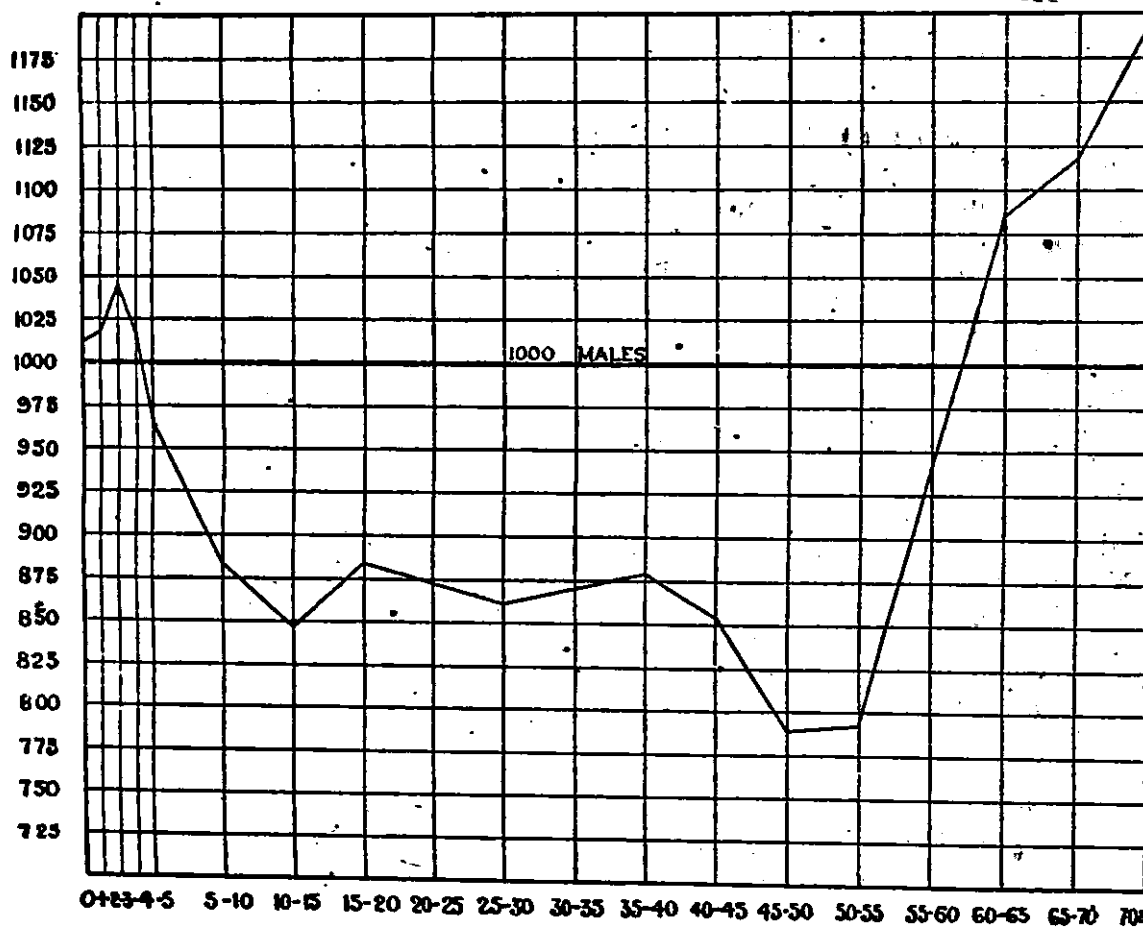
	1931.	1921.	1911.
All Religions	892	837	884
Hindus	907	876	897
Muslims	844	708	849
Jains	870	872	878

The relatively small proportion of females among Muslims and Jains is explained by the fact that 555 and 333 per mille of persons of these two religions respectively are town-dwellers.

5. It has already been stated in Chapter IV that, on account of adjustments in age made at this Census, comparisons of the proportions at various age-periods with similar figures obtained at past Censuses, are unreliable. The following diagram however shows that females exceed males at ages from 0-4 and again at ages of 60 and over. The low female ratio at the ages of 10-15 is undoubtedly due to early marriage and premature child-bearing, mortality being assisted by insanitary methods of midwifery. The recorded deaths as shown in Subsidiary Table 5, however, reveal excessive female mortality at the unadjusted ages of 15-20 and 20-30, which, if due to these reasons, would probably tend to an exaggeration of age on the part of those reporting the occurrences. The low ratios at 45-50 and 50-55 are possibly the effect of heavy female mortality from influenza in 1917-18. The epidemic is known to have been particularly fatal among middle aged females.

Sex Proportions  
at Various Ages.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES  
BY MAIN AGE PERIODS 1931.



6. From Imperial Table XVII it is possible to determine the number of females per 1,000 males in each of the castes shown therein. For the larger communities at the past three Censuses the figures are as shown in the margin.

Sex Proportions  
in Various Castes.

CASTE.	1931	1921	1911
Chamar	986	989	967
Balai	959	984	948
Kumhar	955	925	956
Rawat	913	884	893
Gujar	907	863	834
Jat	884	888	845
Oswal	860	885	881
Brahman	840	795	866
Rajput	789	701	744

It is interesting to note that females are relatively more numerous in widow re-marrying castes and that numerical superiority varies inversely

with the order of social precedence.

Sex Ratio at Birth.

7. In a paper by Mr. S. de Jastrezbski entitled the 'Sex Ratio at Birth' much material on the subject has been discussed and analysed. The conclusions reached by him are that masculinity at birth is affected by race, that it is greater in Rural than in Urban populations, that it is probably slightly greater at first than in subsequent births, and that so far as evidence goes, war raises the ratio of masculinity. These theories cannot be wholly tested when applied to this Province, as the available vital statistics are for the whole Province and do not discriminate between Urban and Rural populations. Subsidiary Table 4 however shows that during the past decade, the ratio of female to 1,000 male births was 852. In the years 1911-20 it was 889 and for 1901-10 it was 865. Considering that, firstly, similar figures for the period 1891-1920 were 907 for the Punjab and 920 for the United Provinces, and, secondly that females are in excess among the population aged 0-5, it seems more than likely that the registration of female births is defective.

Sex Ratio at Death.

8. Subsidiary Table 4 shows that in the years between 1921 and 1930 the ratio of female to 1,000 male deaths has fallen below 900 on no less than seven occasions, while between 1901 and 1920 it only did so four times. For the past decade, taken as a whole, the ratio is 884. In the thirty years ending with 1920 the ratio in the Punjab was 943 and in the United Provinces 919. In normal times there is said to be a close connection between the birth and death ratios and the number of females living per 1,000 males. The relevant figures are 852, 884 and 892. In addition to the defective registration of all births referred to in Chapter I it is likely that registration is markedly defective in the case of females and that the numerous deaths of newly born female infants are not recorded with regularity.

General Conclusions.

9. The reasons usually ascribed to a deficiency of females in the censused population are:—

- (a) faulty enumeration,
- (b) female infanticide,
- (c) neglect of female infant life, and
- (d) early marriage and premature child-bearing.

Of these four there is no reason to think that the enumeration has been faulty. All the features common to an Indian population are borne out by the figures pertaining to the proportion of women at various ages and in different castes representative of all sections of society. The second and third reasons may be considered together. Deliberate infanticide seldom comes to light but there is no doubt that unwanted female infants are often so neglected that death is the result. In childhood, boys thrive at the expense of girls and the sudden drop in the proportion of females after the age of 4 bears testimony to this. The low proportion at the ages of 10 to 15 are undoubtedly caused by early marriage and its attendant evils. As regards vital statistics, sufficient evidence has been quoted to show that they are unreliable and do not furnish satisfactory

1.—GENERAL PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.						PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN ACTUAL POPULATION.						PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION.	
1981.		1921.		1911.		1921—81.		1911—21.		1901—1911.		1921—1931.	
Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
892	861	837	850	884	810	+ 9.8	+ 17.1	+ 1.8	- 4.0	+ 6.0	+ 4.1	+ 19.6	+ 21.1

2.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AT EACH OF THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

AGE.	ALL RELIGIONS.			HINDU.			JAIN.			MUSLIM.		
	1981.	1921.	1911.	1981.	1921.*	1911.*	1981.	1921.	1911.	1981.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1 ...	1,012	960	999	1,008	957	1,023	1,024	1,084	979	1,088	941	904
1—2 ...	1,018	1,029	1,019	1,026	1,048	1,018	999	851	944	1,000	992	1,037
2—3 ...	1,045	1,044	994	1,056	1,050	998	916	1,021	968	1,030	1,022	1,001
3—4 ...	1,017	1,024	1,014	1,025	1,023	1,021	914	1,081	966	1,009	976	963
4—5 ...	984	966	928	966	973	912	960	1,129	909	959	910	967
Total 0—5 ...	1,012	1,000	989	1,017	1,004	994	964	1,042	956	1,006	966	961
5—10 ...	883	905	894	887	907	892	809	915	895	879	886	881
10—15 ...	847	739	791	850	747	730	787	731	694	889	692	745
15—20 ...	884	743	801	899	765	803	859	805	711	849	666	788
20—25 ...	878	850	932	893	971	975	855	958	931	839	637	898
25—30 ...	861	776	827	881	836	847	902	810	808	807	694	809
Total 0—30 ...	900	839	876	910	868	888	863	866	841	879	738	856
30—35 ...	870	837	878	899	909	879	862	837	907	766	641	854
35—40 ...	879	783	760	907	772	772	874	733	758	758	590	737
40—45 ...	854	854	981	874	904	988	872	925	1,062	758	703	942
45—50 ...	789	667	797	806	698	813	809	729	800	712	562	724
50—55 ...	793	909	982	812	955	952	832	1,048	1,039	699	754	813
55—60 ...	948	745	733	985	803	758	922	833	714	785	536	652
60—65 ...	1,085	1,094	1,168	1,137	1,186	1,198	1,074	1,297	1,442	889	829	972
65—70 ...	1,118	864	968	1,164	977	1,000	1,132	1,081	1,145	979	527	747
70 and Over ...	1,198	1,078	1,182	1,218	1,246	1,293	1,270	778	1,611	1,180	778	916
Total 30 and over.	876	835	897	901	890	911	881	881	937	774	666	835
Total all ages (Actual population).	892	837	884	907	876	897	870	872	878	844	708	849
Total all ages (Natural Population) ...	861	850	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Brahmanic Hindus only. † Figures for Columns 5 to 13 are not available.

3.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

CASTES.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	All Ages.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baloi ...	...	959	992	915	915	1,012	868
Jat ...	...	884	1,025	838	831	1,005	942
Mali ...	...	909	985	876	803	848	974
Rawat ...	...	918	1,015	847	781	937	783
Merat ...	...	888	1,001	804	827	900	785
Raigar ...	...	956	1,068	851	1,104	934	882
Rajput ...	...	786	914	753	724	732	818

4.—ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE  
DECADES 1901-1910, 1911-1920 AND 1921-1930.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 2 AND 3. EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER.....+ DEFICIT.....-	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 5 AND 6. EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER.....+ DEFICIT.....-	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 4 AND 7. EXCESS OF FORMER OVER LATTER.....+ DEFICIT.....-	NUMBER OF FEMALE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MALE-BIRTHS.	NUMBER OF FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE-DEATHS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1901	4,175	8,504	7,679	8,321	7,477	15,798	-	671	-	844	-	889	890	
1902	9,213	7,994	17,207	8,316	7,456	15,672	-	1,219	-	760	+	1,535	907	
1903	7,601	6,460	14,061	7,159	6,561	13,720	-	1,141	-	598	+	841	916	
1904	8,529	7,468	15,997	6,843	6,306	13,149	-	1,061	-	537	+	2,848	922	
1905	9,564	8,338	17,902	8,449	7,888	16,337	-	1,326	-	566	+	1,470	933	
1906	7,335	6,454	13,789	7,876	7,491	15,367	-	881	-	835	-	1,578	880	
1907	8,076	6,805	14,881	7,303	6,828	14,131	-	1,271	-	475	+	750	843	
1908	10,323	9,438	20,261	9,719	9,374	19,093	-	1,385	-	345	+	1,168	872	
1909	9,698	8,323	18,021	12,162	12,180	24,342	-	1,375	-	92	-	6,271	858	
1910	10,802	9,553	20,355	11,997	11,885	23,882	-	1,249	-	112	-	8,527	884	
<b>Total 1901-1910.</b>	<b>85,816</b>	<b>74,237</b>	<b>160,053</b>	<b>88,045</b>	<b>83,391</b>	<b>171,436</b>	-	<b>11,579</b>	-	<b>4,654</b>	-	<b>11,333.</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>947</b>
1911	11,984	10,716	22,700	11,099	10,033	21,132	-	1,268	-	1,016	+	1,518	894	
1912	12,416	11,193	23,609	10,014	9,164	19,178	-	1,223	-	850	+	4,431	901	
1913	11,368	10,288	21,656	8,864	6,098	12,960	-	1,080	-	768	+	8,696	905	
1914	12,393	11,122	23,515	7,898	7,310	15,208	-	1,271	-	588	+	8,807	897	
1915	11,672	10,281	21,953	6,850	6,202	13,052	-	1,891	-	648	+	8,901	881	
1916	10,115	9,288	19,393	10,465	9,881	20,346	-	632	-	634	-	898	918	
1917	9,835	8,620	18,455	25,782	25,841	51,623	-	1,215	+	59	-	38,168	876	
1918	7,185	6,029	13,214	28,549	29,004	57,553	-	1,156	+	455	-	44,399	839	
1919	8,021	7,042	15,063	7,627	6,748	14,375	-	979	-	879	+	688	878	
1920	7,443	6,484	13,927	6,974	5,918	12,892	-	959	-	1,066	+	1,035	871	
<b>Total 1911-1920.</b>	<b>102,432</b>	<b>91,058</b>	<b>193,490</b>	<b>122,122</b>	<b>116,197</b>	<b>238,319</b>	-	<b>11,374</b>	-	<b>5,925</b>	-	<b>44,329</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>951</b>
1921	8,384	7,184	15,416	7,492	6,561	14,073	-	1,050	-	911	+	1,345	872	
1922	7,981	7,017	14,998	5,773	5,216	10,989	-	964	-	557	+	4,009	879	
1923	8,575	7,562	16,137	6,853	6,338	12,691	-	1,013	-	1,015	+	3,446	832	
1924	8,964	7,541	16,505	6,601	5,768	12,364	-	1,433	-	838	+	4,141	841	
1925	8,794	7,642	16,436	6,182	5,477	11,659	-	1,152	-	706	+	4,777	869	
1926	8,426	7,108	15,534	8,202	7,490	15,692	-	1,313	-	712	-	158	844	
1927	8,191	6,896	15,087	6,757	6,210	12,967	-	1,295	-	547	+	2,120	842	
1928	8,951	7,554	16,505	6,896	5,940	12,836	-	1,397	-	946	+	3,679	844	
1929	9,306	7,723	17,024	7,942	6,928	14,870	-	1,578	-	1,014	+	2,164	830	
1930	9,134	7,523	16,653	7,373	6,460	13,833	-	1,612	-	913	+	2,225	824	
<b>Total 1921-1930.</b>	<b>86,557</b>	<b>73,755</b>	<b>160,312</b>	<b>70,061</b>	<b>61,903</b>	<b>131,964</b>	-	<b>12,302</b>	-	<b>8,158</b>	+	<b>23,348</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>884</b>

5.—NUMBER OF DEATHS OF EACH SEX AT DIFFERENT AGES.

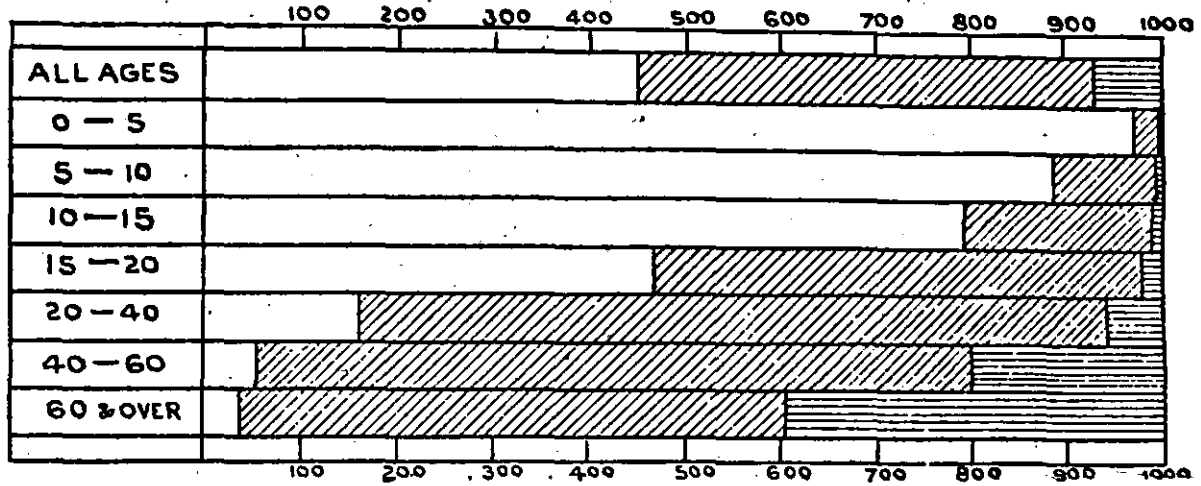
AGES.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE DEATHS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
0—1 ...	2,118	1,685	1,645	1,455	2,102	1,716	2,060	1,704	1,890	1,512	2,190	1,918	1,811	1,590	2,028	1,507	2,242	1,814	1,946	1,714	20,028	16,855	842
1—5 ...	1,801	1,286	861	841	1,561	1,898	1,288	1,218	1,880	1,392	1,792	1,687	1,612	1,498	1,408	1,884	1,745	1,654	1,649	1,527	14,067	12,780	986
5—10 ...	887	391	171	194	243	174	284	246	302	275	300	311	257	250	285	256	321	204	355	301	2,715	2,511	925
10—15 ...	322	202	172	150	146	152	188	187	199	214	226	207	187	180	152	162	187	104	219	200	1,908	1,857	676
15—20 ...	200	228	173	247	176	225	174	228	195	224	212	279	144	224	166	227	185	272	228	220	1,858	2,559	1,377
20—30 ...	544	580	405	486	417	426	366	480	352	489	464	641	365	424	427	404	395	558	455	515	4,200	5,122	1,220
30—40 ...	694	569	526	440	478	427	460	392	375	378	608	559	442	421	413	414	520	456	481	366	5,005	4,422	886
40—50 ...	608	440	521	357	426	324	524	391	385	285	678	470	479	358	508	312	602	372	558	361	5,297	3,605	681
50—60 ...	302	410	426	348	499	322	561	342	425	307	648	414	527	366	372	355	720	427	607	407	5,708	3,708	649
60 & over.	366	720	728	708	305	664	721	621	378	551	1,076	1,004	398	761	378	720	1,105	967	370	729	8,680	7,529	867

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

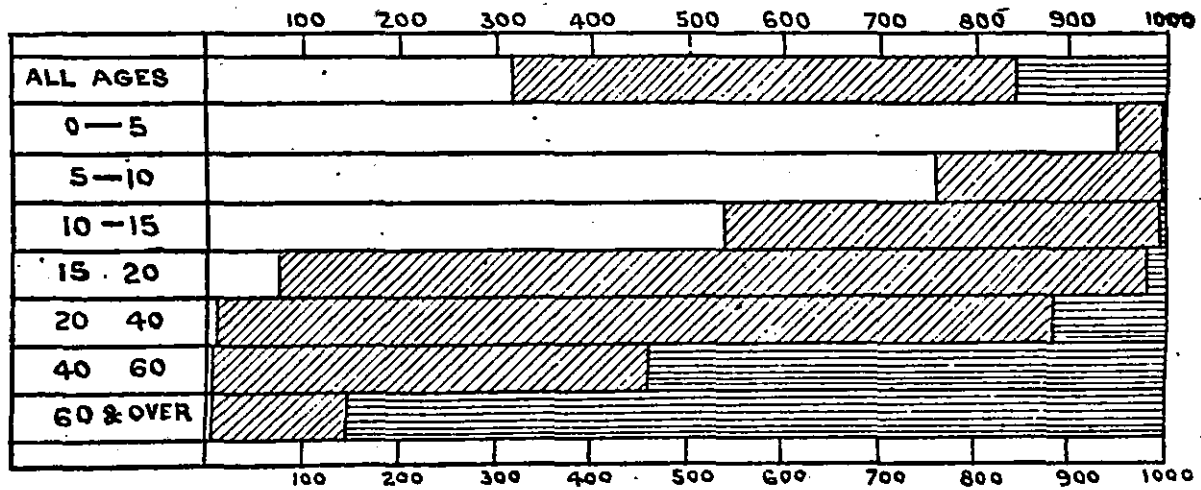


PROPORTION OF UNMARRIED, MARRIED AND WIDOWED PERSONS  
PER 1000 OF EACH AGE GROUP.

MALES



FEMALES



UNMARRIED \* MARRIED - WIDOWED -

	MALES			FEMALES		
	UNMARRIED	MARRIED.	WIDOWED.	UNMARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED
ALL AGES	450	482	68	317	527	156
0-5	974	25	1	951	48	1
5-10	890	106	4	761	235	4
10-15	797	196	7	538	456	6
15-20	467	514	19	75	905	20
20-40	164	778	58	10	876	114
40-60	55	745	200	4	457	539
60 & OVER	38	567	395	4	142	854

# CHAPTER VI.

## Civil Condition.

1. The heading to column 6 of the Schedule was—“Married, Unmarried or Widowed” and further instructions to Enumerators were that divorced persons were to be entered as ‘Widowed’. On account of a certain reluctance to give a direct reply of ‘Widowed’, it was found necessary, if the answer was ‘Married’, to make further enquiry as to whether the husband or wife was alive. Although the fact was probably well-known to enumerators of blocks in rural areas, innumerable instances occurred, where the enumerated were not so well-known, of a reply of ‘Married’ having to be converted to ‘Widowed’. Widows who had taken a second husband by the rite variously known as *Karao*, *Nata*, etc. and persons living together whose religious or social tenets enjoin or allow cohabitation without preliminary formalities, were to be entered as married. Reference to Statistics.

The results of these enquiries are recorded in Imperial Table VII and for certain Selected Castes, in Imperial Table VIII. At the end of this Chapter will be found five Subsidiary Tables giving the following information:—

1. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each ‘sex’ of each main religion and in each main age-period at the last four Censuses.
2. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each main religion.
3. Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.
4. Proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for main religions.
5. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for Selected Castes.

2. Of a total population of 560,292 persons, 217,250 are unmarried, 182,116 are married, while 60,926 are widowed. General Summary.

In brief the following statement summarises the marital condition of every 1,000 persons at each of the last three Censuses:—

Civil Condition.	1931.		1921.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried. ...	238	150	254	149	251	145
Married. ...	255	249	240	221	241	139
Widowed. ...	35	78	50	86	39	85
Total ...	528	472	544	456	531	369

The universality of marriage in India is well-known and the figures for the unmarried at this Census generally emphasise its greater prevalence amongst both sexes during the last ten years. The succeeding paragraphs of this Chapter will show that on the whole economic and prudential considerations are not overriding the Oriental traditions of universal marriage.

The approximation in the numbers of married males and females negatives the idea common among the uninformed that the Indian is polygamous. The disparity in the figures for 1921 was undoubtedly due to the temporary presence of a large number of male pilgrims in Ajmer City. The statement also demonstrates in a general way the earlier age of marriage among females and the consequent excess of widows over widowers.

## Main Statistics.

3. If we examine the diagram at the beginning of this Chapter and

Country.	Number per mille of Unmarried.—	
	Males.	Females.
Ajmer-Merwara ...	450	317
England ...	592	571
Italy ...	598	545
Russia ...	571	530

the beginning of this Chapter and Subsidiary Table 1 and compare the figures with those for any European country, three features in Indian conditions at once come to light—namely the universality of marriage, its early age and the large proportion of widows. In the margin are shown the number of males and females in various European countries who are unmarried and similar figures for this Province.

## The Universality of Marriage.

4. In Ajmer-Merwara among all girls of 15 and under, 224 out of every 1,000 have already been married. Between the ages of 15 and 20, only 75 per mille have remained unmarried, while of those aged 20-40 only 10 per mille are spinsters. So much for the blessed state among the female population. The desire for marriage among the male population is exemplified by the fact that of all those aged 30 and under, 358 per mille have been married and among all those aged 20-40 only 164 per mille have remained unmarried.

## Early Marriage.

5. In recent years there have been many movements on foot to postpone the time of marriage till the contracting parties had reached an age when their physical and mental development would be such as to fit them for union, its implications and consequences, but tradition and long standing customs die hard in the East. [However abhorrent early marriage may seem to western minds, it should be remembered that the ceremony of 'Shadi' or 'Biyah' is more in the nature of a fulfilment of universal law in the East than an implication that the couple should at once settle down to married life as it is understood in the West. If the bride or bridegroom are of a very tender age, many years usually elapse before they start living together. Each remains under the parental roof and the evils of infant marriage are only manifest when the parents or guardians anticipate the natural process of physical development by permitting consummation before either boy or girl or both are sufficiently past the age of puberty for the union to be justifiable in the interests of the well-being of the race as a whole and the next generation. Recent social activities, however, have resulted in an Act being passed prohibiting marriage under the age of 18 for boys and of 14 for girls. The bill was sponsored by the representative for the Province in the Legislative Assembly and is now known as the Sarda Act. When its features were known and before it passed into law, the result was a regular spate of marriages of the very young. Whether this was

The number of Married and Widowed boys and girls per 1,000—				
Aged.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
0—5. ...	26	7	49	20
5—10. ...	110	45	239	111
10—15. ...	208	149	463	425

merely a hostile gesture towards what was considered to be interference with the social liberty of the people, it is difficult to say. The fact remains that in 1921 there were 45 little boys among a thousand of those aged 5-10 who had been married and that in 1931 their numbers had risen to 110. Among little girls, the ratio has risen from 20 to 49 for those aged 0-5 and from 111 to 239 for those aged 5-10,

The marginal statement shows the increase in detail.]

It was shown in Chapter IV that for unadjusted ages the proportions at this Census would be slightly less but not so materially as to detract from the fact that infant marriage increased in prevalence during the decade.

## The Number of Widows.

6. The number of widows per 1,000 females of all ages now stands at 156. Subsidiary Table 1 shows that this figure is considerably less than that shown at any other Census in the last thirty years and the reason is probably the absence of any abnormal mortality among males during the decade. In 1921 the proportion of widows per 1,000 females in England was only 82 in spite of the

7. Subsidiary Table 2 shows the Civil Condition by sexes in each religion

Civil Condition by Religion.

Religion.	Number of Married per 1,000 in each age-period.					
	Males.			Females.		
	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Hindus. ...	27	120	220	54	268	488
Jains. ...	12	25	50	10	69	272
Muslims. ...	22	65	126	81	158	379

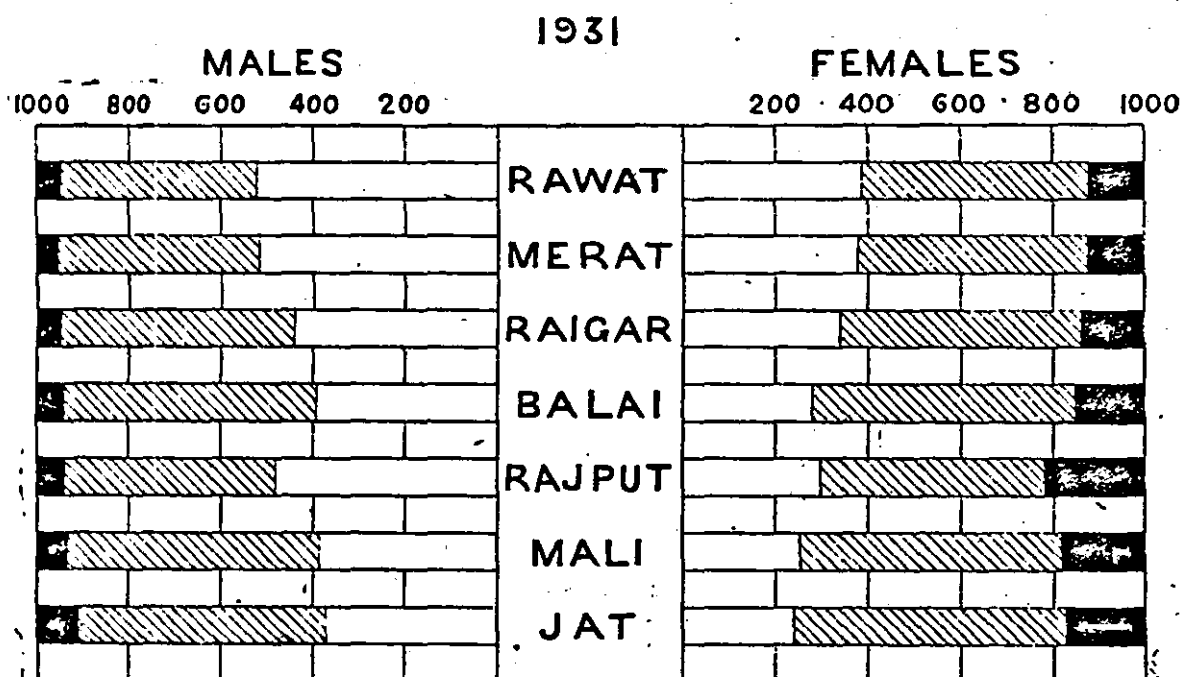
at the ages of 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-40 and 40 and over. The salient features are brought out by the marginal statement for Hindus, Jains and Muslims. The earlier age of marriage among the Hindus is very

noticeable and as they form the bulk of the population, the figures for the whole Province are of course affected accordingly.

8. The castes selected are seven in number and represent various sections of society. Subsidiary Table 5 shows the distribution of unmarried, married and widowed persons of each sex at different age-periods and the figures for comparative purposes are brought out clearly in the following diagram:—

Civil Condition by Selected Castes.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES BY CIVIL CONDITION, AJMER-MERWARA



UNMARRIED  MARRIED  WIDOWED 

The most striking feature of the detailed figures is that among 1,000 Jat boys aged from 7 to 13 only 664 are unmarried and for girls similarly aged the corresponding numbers per mille are only 425. At the ages of 14 to 16 only 418 Jat boys and 39 Jat girls per 1,000 of each sex of those ages remain unmarried. Very different figures are shown by Rawats among whom at the ages from 7 to 13 there are 949 boys and 857 girls who are unmarried and at the ages of 14 to 16, 818 and 228 boys and girls respectively are still so.

9. If the figures shown in Imperial Table VII Part II are reduced to proportions per mille, we extract the following figures for the number of unmarried males and females in the three earliest quinquennial age-periods and

Civil Condition in Ajmer City.

can compare them with the figures for the rest of the Province:—

Age-period.	UNMARRIED PER MILLE OF EACH AGE-PERIOD.			
	Ajmer City.		Ajmer-Merwara excluding Ajmer City.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—5	979	973	972	945
5—10	933	843	880	742
10—15	861	629	781	515

It appears therefore that public opinion in Urban areas is more appreciative of the dangers of early marriage for both sexes.

General Conclusions.

10. The foregoing discussion on the Civil Condition of the people leads one to the conclusion that the most striking feature of this Census is the large increase in early marriages that took place just before the Sarda Act became law. The next Census should show, if public opinion accepts its provisions as being beneficial, very different results.

1.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, MAIN RELIGION AND MAIN AGE-PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

Religion.	Sex and Age-period.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
		1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	Males (All Ages).	480	466	472	454	482	441	454	464	68	93	74	82
	0-5	974	998	996	998	25	6	4	2	1	1	...	...
	5-10	890	955	966	961	106	41	82	86	4	4	...	...
	10-15	797	851	876	846	196	187	116	185	7	12	8	91
	15-20	467	629	682	640	514	348	296	817	19	28	39	84
	20-40	164	190	226	209	778	718	708	705	58	97	71	86
	40-60	55	58	48	88	745	722	770	789	200	226	189	178
	60 and over	38	41	46	57	567	561	577	579	395	398	377	364
	Females (All Ages).	317	326	309	276	527	485	511	516	156	189	180	208
	0-5	951	980	988	998	48	19	12	7	1	1	...	...
	5-10	761	889	917	902	285	106	80	89	4	5	...	...
	10-15	588	575	559	610	466	411	480	365	6	14	11	25
	15-20	75	91	101	178	905	880	870	767	20	29	29	60
	20-40	10	11	11	26	876	845	874	825	114	144	115	149
40-60	4	6	6	16	457	457	459	416	589	587	585	568	
60 and over	4	8	6	7	142	116	107	118	364	376	387	380	
CHRISTIAN.	Males (All Ages).	703	688	719	572	271	279	257	360	26	33	24	68
	0-5	991	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	5-10	998	1,000	1,000	990	7	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
	10-15	988	945	987	961	14	55	18	89	...	...	...	...
	15-20	932	980	957	788	68	10	40	195	2	...	8	17
	20-40	616	615	701	365	362	362	287	558	22	28	12	82
	40-60	89	141	94	115	891	787	806	710	80	122	100	175
	60 and over	67	81	81	212	622	656	582	519	311	268	387	269
	Females (All Ages).	581	562	575	430	344	351	357	475	75	87	68	95
	0-5	992	990	1,000	1,000	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10	988	998	998	1,000	10	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
	10-15	968	964	959	659	27	27	41	341	5	9	...	...
	15-20	677	766	747	482	309	329	251	489	14	5	2	29
	20-40	352	171	250	168	692	752	692	802	66	77	58	30
40-60	106	101	180	188	585	556	598	560	309	343	272	307	
60 and over	48	31	118	26	232	277	189	187	726	692	698	787	
HINDU.	Males (All Ages).	434	466	463	444	500	439	462	471	66	95	75	85
	0-5	972	992	996	1,000	27	7	4	...	1	1	...	...
	5-10	875	948	968	958	120	47	35	39	5	5	...	...
	10-15	772	838	868	840	220	154	128	189	8	13	9	21
	15-20	428	596	661	618	558	378	315	340	19	26	24	47
	20-40	134	165	210	188	811	731	717	721	55	104	73	91
	40-60	46	45	45	88	752	719	772	787	202	236	183	180
	60 and over	37	34	46	57	569	549	569	561	394	417	385	362
	Females (All Ages).	306	320	300	259	537	488	517	525	157	192	183	216
	0-5	945	976	986	991	54	21	14	9	1	1	...	...
	5-10	788	875	907	889	268	119	90	99	4	6	...	...
	10-15	505	588	524	580	488	448	464	392	7	16	12	28
	15-20	61	69	71	155	919	901	899	779	20	30	30	66
	20-40	5	5	6	20	881	846	880	824	114	149	114	156
40-60	2	3	4	16	455	450	450	407	548	547	546	577	
60 and over	3	6	4	5	124	102	102	101	873	892	894	894	
JAIN.	Males (All Ages).	501	511	513	485	393	362	380	417	106	127	107	98
	0-5	988	998	999	1,000	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10	973	994	996	976	25	4	4	20	2	2	...	...
	10-15	947	959	948	844	50	38	54	142	8	3	...	...
	15-20	572	679	735	681	412	316	257	287	16	5	8	32
	20-40	258	276	302	312	665	606	601	609	77	118	97	79
	40-60	162	187	148	167	536	531	567	572	802	382	285	261
	60 and over	95	108	132	114	381	340	388	520	524	552	480	366
	Females (All Ages).	306	308	278	...	442	404	435	458	252	288	287	221
	0-5	987	996	997	...	10	2	3	5	8	2	...	...
	5-10	928	980	990	973	69	13	9	25	8	1	...	...
	10-15	723	718	634	801	272	273	350	179	5	9	16	20
	15-20	88	51	57	203	873	900	887	734	40	49	56	63
	20-40	8	12	6	39	765	695	726	755	227	298	268	206
40-60	7	9	3	21	328	288	331	414	665	708	666	565	
60 and over	6	5	5	15	76	99	60	266	918	896	935	719	

1.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, MAIN RELIGION AND MAIN AGE-PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.—*Concluded.*

Religion.	Sex and Age-period.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
		1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MUSLIM.	Males (All Ages).	495	445	484	489	437	472	449	445	68	83	67	66
	0-5	977	996	999	992	22	4	1	8	1	...	...	...
	5-10	988	974	974	969	65	28	25	27	2	8	1	4
	10-15	869	896	899	874	126	97	92	114	5	7	9	12
	15-20	562	705	738	750	417	274	251	228	21	21	16	24
	20-40	229	218	217	275	701	701	716	657	70	81	67	68
	40-60	87	61	88	58	755	760	810	805	178	179	157	142
	60 and over	82	50	84	48	588	615	685	650	880	885	831	807
	Females (All Ages).	355	334	346	347	512	500	503	482	133	166	151	171
	0-5	968	988	993	1,000	81	11	7	...	1	1	...	...
	5-10	888	928	940	947	158	74	57	58	4	8	8	...
	10-15	615	661	646	715	879	831	846	278	6	8	8	7
	15-20	65	188	157	256	898	839	821	720	17	28	22	24
	20-40	18	23	28	49	898	873	897	858	94	104	90	98
40-60	4	15	16	8	495	511	530	461	501	474	454	531	
60 and over	7	14	18	18	281	168	140	182	762	818	847	855	
TRIBAL.	Males (All Ages).	489	500	462	...	457	438	484	...	54	62	54	...
	0-5	1,000	1,000	997	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10	995	946	985	...	65	52	15	...	...	2	...	...
	10-15	848	850	895	...	147	129	105	...	10	21	...	...
	15-20	435	562	745	...	522	404	227	...	48	84	28	...
	20-40	90	106	124	...	848	823	810	...	62	71	66	...
	40-60	...	80	15	...	868	820	869	...	187	150	116	...
	60 and over	...	12	15	...	667	590	646	...	888	898	839	...
	Females (All Ages).	333	403	353	...	556	473	524	...	111	124	123	...
	0-5	977	984	998	...	28	18	2	...	...	8	...	...
	5-10	802	901	938	...	198	99	62	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15	538	625	511	...	464	367	446	...	...	8	48	...
	15-20	15	113	69	...	985	880	931	...	...	7	6	...
	20-40	...	18	11	...	925	906	955	...	75	81	84	...
40-60	...	10	...	...	625	533	464	...	875	457	536	...	
60 and over	...	...	...	...	120	131	132	...	880	869	868	...	

NOTE. Hindus in 1931 include Aryas, Brahmos and Deo Samajists.

2. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 MALES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Religion.	All Ages.			0-5.			5-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All Religions ... ..	450	482	68	974	25	1	890	106	4	797	196	7	236	716	48	52	717	231
Christian ... ..	708	271	26	991	7	2	998	7	...	996	14	...	695	268	17	85	798	117
Hindu ... ..	484	500	65	979	27	1	875	120	5	772	220	8	904	750	46	44	725	281
Jain ... ..	501	398	106	989	12	...	978	25	2	947	50	3	829	608	68	152	515	338
Muslim ... ..	495	487	68	977	22	1	988	65	2	869	126	5	806	685	59	61	725	214
Tribal ... ..	489	457	54	1,000	...	...	985	65	...	848	147	10	176	767	57	...	626	174

DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 FEMALES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Religion.	All Ages.			0-5.			5-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All Religions ... ..	317	527	156	951	48	1	761	235	4	538	455	7	25	884	91	4	395	601
Christian ... ..	581	344	75	992	8	...	988	10	2	968	27	5	868	587	45	26	526	378
Hindu ... ..	806	587	157	945	54	1	788	268	4	505	488	7	10	890	91	2	891	607
Jain ... ..	808	442	252	987	10	3	928	69	3	728	272	5	26	789	185	7	264	709
Muslim ... ..	855	512	188	966	81	1	888	158	4	615	879	6	81	894	75	5	485	560
Tribal ... ..	888	556	111	977	28	...	802	198	...	586	464	...	4	938	58	...	588	467



## 3. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX AND RELIGION.

RELIGION AND AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>All Religions</b>						
0—10 ... ..	9,358	628	24	8,693	1,285	2
10—15 ... ..	7,972	1,957	71	5,879	4,555	61
15—40 ... ..	2,357	7,157	486	254	8,884	91
40 and over ... ..	521	7,174	2,805	88	3,051	6,011
<b>Christian</b>						
0—10 ... ..	9,918	70	12	9,900	87	1
10—15 ... ..	9,858	142	...	9,681	270	4
15—40 ... ..	6,958	2,890	167	8,682	5,871	44
40 and over ... ..	858	7,975	1,172	957	5,268	8,781
<b>Hindu</b>						
0—10 ... ..	9,276	697	27	8,545	1,434	21
10—15 ... ..	7,717	2,206	77	5,055	4,875	70
15—40 ... ..	2,088	7,499	463	185	8,908	91
40 and over ... ..	448	7,253	2,804	24	3,911	6,061
<b>Jain</b>						
0—10 ... ..	9,808	184	8	9,614	358	26
10—15 ... ..	9,471	498	28	7,289	2,720	47
15—40 ... ..	3,291	6,080	629	261	7,887	1,851
40 and over ... ..	1,524	5,151	3,225	73	2,842	7,081
<b>Muslim</b>						
0—10 ... ..	9,567	419	14	9,118	858	24
10—15 ... ..	8,688	1,260	52	6,152	3,798	55
15—40 ... ..	3,066	6,847	587	309	8,942	740
40 and over ... ..	605	7,254	2,141	51	4,348	5,601
<b>Tribal</b>						
0—10 ... ..	9,722	278	...	9,041	959	...
10—15 ... ..	8,431	1,471	98	5,357	4,643	...
15—40 ... ..	1,756	7,670	574	84	9,864	582
40 and over ... ..	...	8,264	1,736	...	5,328	4,672

4. PROPORTION OF THE SEXES BY CIVIL CONDITION AT CERTAIN AGES FOR MAIN RELIGIONS.

RELIGIONS.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	All Ages.			0-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All Religions ...	628	977	2,058	885	1,964	866	572	1,972	793	94	1,079	1,638	65	483	2,287
Christian ...	609	935	2,136	938	1,167	1,000	950	1,838	...	828	1,244	1,639	838	490	2,394
Hindu ...	640	974	2,152	881	1,069	760	557	1,879	768	81	1,068	1,762	49	486	2,369
Jain ...	582	970	2,065	872	178	8,000	601	4,296	1,388	69	1,127	2,488	48	491	1,895
Muslim ...	604	900	1,659	908	1,940	1,600	591	2,526	900	82	1,142	1,094	66	468	2,044
Tribal ...	642	1,146	1,920	808	8,000	...	528	2,600	...	20	1,980	1,068	...	618	2,560

5. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES.

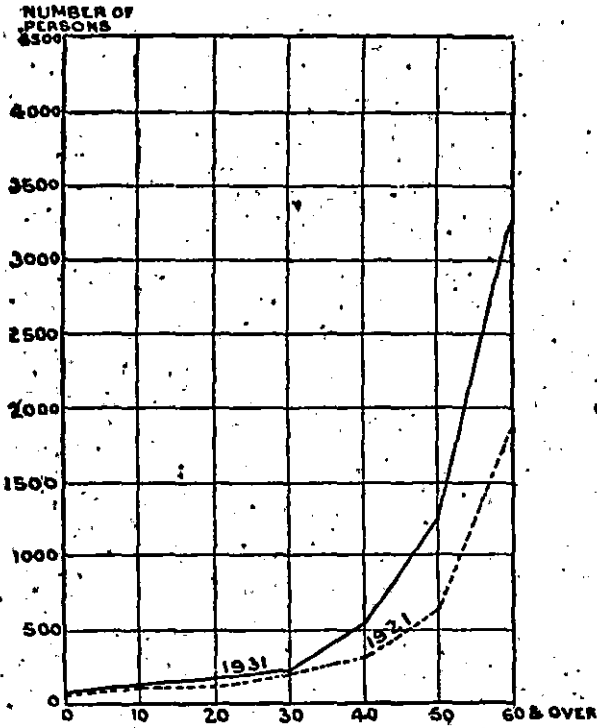
CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																				
	All Ages.			0-6.			7-18.			14-16.			17-23.			24-43.			44 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajput ...	479	460	61	980	18	1	958	41	1	828	168	9	517	471	12	148	800	52	181	622	247
Jat ...	809	538	98	986	62	2	664	322	14	418	553	29	249	720	31	97	798	105	...	618	348
Mali ...	887	547	66	971	28	1	797	135	8	492	508	...	288	748	19	47	879	74	...	716	267
Rawat ...	528	426	51	984	16	...	949	50	1	818	178	4	509	478	18	68	868	49	...	720	219
Balal ...	395	546	59	983	42	...	807	182	11	582	461	7	282	738	80	89	904	57	...	768	227
Raigar ...	448	507	50	984	16	...	822	106	2	610	881	9	211	769	20	25	923	52	...	749	288
Merat ...	519	485	46	985	15	...	947	51	2	886	188	8	484	506	10	77	878	45	19	765	216

5. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES.—*Concluded.*

CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																				
	All Ages.			0—6.			7—13.			14—16.			17—23.			24—49.					
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	28	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Rajput ... ..	299	486	215	976	22	2	821	175	4	199	784	17	26	925	49	9	764	227	5	222	773
Jat ... ..	241	592	167	861	186	8	425	564	11	89	989	22	2	976	22	2	882	166	...	311	689
Mali ... ..	254	587	179	900	99	1	482	513	5	56	980	14	4	979	17	2	801	197	1	297	702
Rawat ... ..	388	491	121	978	22	...	857	148	...	228	768	4	10	977	18	2	879	119	2	866	612
Balal ... ..	280	571	149	930	69	1	555	440	5	58	928	14	8	972	20	9	835	156	5	312	682
Raigar ... ..	340	526	184	978	27	...	669	327	4	78	920	7	4	978	18	4	890	166	2	316	682
Merat ... ..	380	500	120	972	27	1	859	160	1	160	836	4	10	979	11	3	879	116	1	355	644

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BLIND PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

MALES



FEMALES

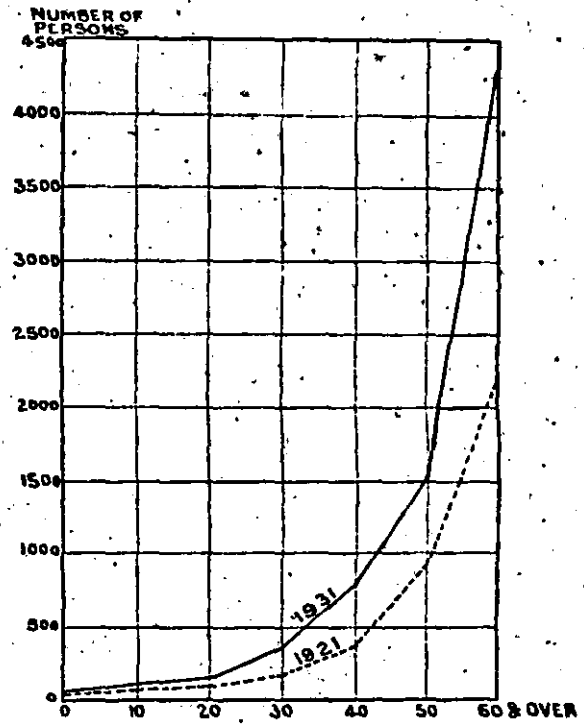
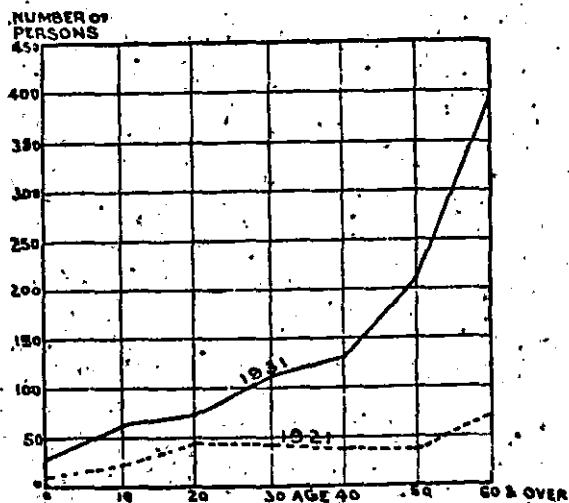
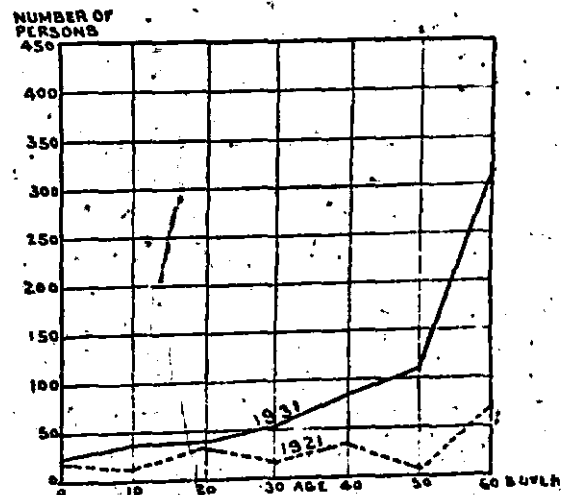


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTES PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

MALES



FEMALES



# CHAPTER VII.

## Infirmities.

1. The instructions given to the enumerating staff were to record in the last column of the Schedule whether any person was either insane, blind, deaf and dumb or a leper. Persons blind of one eye only, were not to be included nor was Leucoderma to be confused with true Leprosy. The statistics are tabulated in Imperial Table IX and in three Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

Reference to Statistics.

2. Where such enquiries are made by amateurs, the results obtained are not likely to be altogether accurate. In higher class families where the Enumerator cannot have direct access to all the persons enumerated, concealment is an easy matter and is probably resorted to in cases of insanity or leprosy which are never readily admitted to be such.

Value of the Results.

3. The Table in the margin shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last three Censuses.

Comparison with Previous Censuses

Infirmity.	Number of afflicted in—		
	1931.	1921.	1911.
Insanity ...	217	93	95
Deaf-mutism ...	410	138	82
Blindness ...	2,162	1,308	1,870
Leprosy ...	18	18	11

It will be seen that there is a marked increase in the numbers of those afflicted with insanity, deaf-mutism and blindness.

4. The number of persons who are insane per 100,000 of the population has risen from 19 to 35 during the decade. Figures obtained from the Medical Department show that 222 persons suspected of being insane were admitted to the Central Jail, Ajmer, between 1921 and 1929 inclusive for observation. In cases where the fact of insanity was established and detention in an asylum was considered desirable, they were sent to the Lahore Mental Hospital. Bearing in mind the comparatively small numbers involved, the increase is more apparent than real when relative figures are spread over the whole population. The affliction is more prevalent among males than females except in early childhood and at ages of 50 and over. In these days of dawning mass consciousness the inclusion of the more markedly weak-minded in the return may account for the increase in the actual numbers of those afflicted.

Insanity.

5. True deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and errors in diagnosis have undoubtedly occurred in the return. There should be a steady decline in the proportion of those afflicted to those living at each age-period but the graph shows a marked increase at each older age-period. The numbers afflicted have risen from 28 to 73 per 100,000 of the population and, except in early childhood, males suffer more from the affliction than females.

Deaf-mutism.

6. Unless a number of persons blind of one eye have, contrary to instructions, been included, the numbers of the blind per 100,000 of the population have risen from 264 to 386 during the intercensal period. The affliction is now more prevalent among females than males and is markedly so at all ages over 30. It was not so in 1921.

Blindness.

### Successful Cataract operations performed.

1901-1910.....	402
1911-1920.....	785
1921-1930.....	796

7. The number of persons returned as suffering from leprosy is only 18. The disease may therefore be said to be so rare as not to admit of its figures being analysed in detail. The return obtained by the Census Agency is inaccurate since the records of the Medical Department show that 37 persons were treated for this infirmity in 1930.

Leprosy.

1 NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION

INSANE.										DEAF-MUTE.									
Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
49	22	25	24	22	27	15	12	4	9	98	92	98	29	89	56	28	9	16	24

2.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE

Age.	INSANE.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0—5	60	...	...	666	625	278	...	690	...	...
5—10	552	167	454	167	625	694	...	845	...	869
10—15	828	1,166	606	1,167	1,406	695	909	845	1,000	...
15—20	1,810	1,166	1,864	1,888	...	694	606	1,034	1,000	869
20—25	1,617	1,500	1,818	500	625	556	808	1,879	8,000	870
25—30	1,241	667	1,212	888	1,568	888	606	1,794	...	...
30—35	1,103	898	1,364	667	987	972	1,515	690	1,000	1,789
35—40	896	500	758	1,167	1,568	1,111	1,515	845	...	485
40—45	759	1,838	758	1,500	781	1,111	2,122	...	...	9,609
45—50	759	1,167	454	167	625	972	808	690	2,000	...
50—55	488	500	455	888	781	888	1,515	1,879	1,000	870
55—60	188	167	...	500	156	556	808	845	...	485
60 and over	845	884	757	500	818	695	808	1,034	1,000	1,804

Age.	BLIND.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0—5	124	120	242	265	280	101	125	141	141	264
5—10	841	448	307	795	685	192	282	226	353	472
10—15	882	538	198	1,026	555	216	266	118	358	500
15—20	408	528	500	397	478	234	235	198	604	415
20—25	465	419	499	728	497	268	219	810	742	802
25—30	899	859	685	629	585	298	250	367	459	434
30—35	881	807	908	762	822	885	548	719	1,096	623
35—40	587	598	863	629	421	678	891	895	954	491
40—45	728	957	938	927	975	787	955	1,100	777	948
45—50	1,048	528	650	497	497	980	516	719	495	415
50—55	1,028	1,150	1,513	1,060	1,018	918	1,518	1,495	1,166	1,075
55—60	1,219	419	620	530	669	1,374	563	381	495	698
60 and over	8,016	8,049	2,542	1,755	2,773	3,677	4,182	3,886	2,868	3,359

AT EACH OF THE LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

BLIND.										LEPER.									
Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
377	248	248	190	161	452	268	301	126	300	4	3	3	8	7	3	2	3	3	3

PER 10,000 AFFLICTED OF EACH SEX.

DEAF-MUTE.										Age.	
Males.					Females.						
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1	
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	Total
268	118	167	548	443	470	755	909	270	323	...	0-5
573	598	833	685	973	671	1,509	1,364	540	1,129	...	5-10
729	823	2,167	695	1,416	805	756	909	1,851	645	...	10-15
805	706	1,167	1,233	619	604	189	909	811	484	...	15-20
766	1,224	833	959	795	604	1,509	...	1,623	645	...	20-25
766	1,177	1,000	1,780	895	671	943	1,818	1,081	1,129	...	25-30
848	1,412	1,167	1,096	1,150	604	566	1,364	541	484	...	30-35
831	823	333	685	796	671	566	909	...	645	...	35-40
643	823	1,167	623	1,062	738	1,133	909	1,851	1,290	...	40-45
766	588	500	137	443	788	377	454	811	323	...	45-50
729	706	333	685	443	537	189	455	811	484	...	50-55
690	...	...	...	448	806	...	...	270	484	...	55-60
1,341	942	333	685	531	2,081	1,510	...	541	1,935	...	60 and over

LEPER.										Age.	
Males.					Females.						
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,333	...	...	0-5
833	...	1,429	2,105	...	1,666	...	...	...	...	...	5-10
1,667	...	...	596	500	...	...	...	3,333	...	...	10-15
...	...	1,429	...	500	1,666	2,000	...	...	1,429	...	15-20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	20-25
...	...	1,429	596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25-30
833	5,000	1,429	526	1,000	...	...	2,500	...	1,429	...	30-35
1,667	1,250	...	...	1,500	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	35-40
1,667	...	1,429	2,105	1,000	...	...	2,500	1,667	1,429	...	40-45
833	...	...	...	1,000	1,667	2,000	...	...	1,429	...	45-50
...	...	1,429	1,058	1,000	1,667	2,000	...	...	1,429	...	50-55
1,667	...	...	527	500	1,667	...	...	...	1,429	...	55-60
833	2,750	1,429	2,632	2,000	...	4,000	5,000	...	1,429	...	60 and over

## 3. NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE-PERIOD AND NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.

AGE.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	Insane.		Deaf-Mute.		Blind.		Leper.		Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages ...	49	27	88	56	327	452	4	2	497	571	1,233	50
0—5 ...	2	5	17	16	29	28	...	...	2,000	1,000	1,000	..
5—10 ...	22	16	41	31	91	72	...	8	625	667	697	1,00
10—15 ...	35	17	56	41	18	89	3	...	417	639	708	..
15—20 ...	64	19	71	34	132	107	7	...	263	420	718	..
20—25 ...	72	15	65	34	147	119	...	4	182	450	711	..
25—30 ...	73	28	81	47	154	165	...	...	333	500	991	..
30—35 ...	76	38	105	49	153	219	5	...	438	409	1,360	..
35—40 ...	69	48	121	60	274	486	11	6	615	435	1,558	50
40—45 ...	64	54	128	75	407	639	12	...	727	500	1,343	..
45—50 ...	77	62	139	97	708	980	7	9	636	550	1,099	1,00
50—55 ...	63	68	170	90	885	1,229	...	11	857	421	111	..
55—60 ...	81	65	277	196	1,819	2,681	31	16	2,000	667	1,390	50
60 and over ...	56	50	369	308	3,247	4,356	11	...	1,000	886	1,508	..



# CHAPTER VIII.

## Occupation.

1. The statistics relating to the occupations of the people are found in Imperial Table X. Further information regarding the occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is set forth in Imperial Table XI, while Imperial Table XII shows the results of a special enquiry on the subject of unemployment among educated persons. At the end of this Chapter will be found five Subsidiary Tables showing the results in analytical detail while Subsidiary Table 6 shows the number of persons employed on Railways, and in the Post and Telegraph Department. This latter Table has been prepared from information supplied by the Departments concerned.

Statistics.

2. Four columns were provided on the Enumeration Schedule for entries relating to occupation. Their nature and the instructions for the entries in each, were as shown below:—

Questionnaire.

*Column 9.—Earner or dependant.*—“Only those women and children will be shown as earners who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or in kind. A woman who looks after her house and cooks the food is not an earner but a dependant. But a woman who habitually collects and sells firewood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income and should be shown as an earner. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle, is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd and earns pay as such in cash or in kind, is an earner. Boys or girls at school are dependants”.

*Column 10.—Principal Occupation of Earner.*—“This column will be blank for dependants. Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like ‘labour’ or ‘service’ or ‘shopkeeping’. The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service, and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service, it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, Indian State service, Railway service, Municipal service, Village service, service in a shop or office and Domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed, e. g., in the case of Government service, whether Collector or Army Officer or Civil Court Clerk, or Police Inspector, etc. In the case of clerks, the occupation of their employer must be shown e.g. lawyer's clerk. Persons living on Agriculture must be distinguished as owners cultivating or non-cultivating: as cultivating tenants or as agricultural labourers. Gardeners or growers of special products must be shown in detail. Persons whose income is derived from agricultural land should be distinguished from those who derive it from land in towns or from the rent of houses. Coolies employed on earthwork should have the nature of the undertaking entered such as Railway, Road, etc.”

*Column 11.—Subsidiary Occupation of Earners or occupation of dependants.*—“Where an earner has two occupations, enter here the one which is subsidiary to his or her principal occupation. Any kind of occupation followed by dependants should be entered”.

*Column 12.—Industry in which employed (for organised employees only).*—Since the Industrial Table was subsequently not compiled for reasons of economy, the detailed instructions for entries in this column are not repeated.

It will thus be seen that the whole population fell into one or other of the following heads:—

- (1). Earners with one occupation.
- (2). Earners with principal and subsidiary occupations.
- (3). Working dependants.
- (4). Non-working dependants.

3. One difficulty encountered concerned the definition of an ‘earner’ and it was not easy to preserve uniformity in this respect. At previous Censuses it was the custom to classify the population as ‘workers’ and ‘dependants (Non-working)’ and there was no such fine distinction as exists between the terms ‘Earner’ and ‘Working dependant.’ A grown up son who did most of the work on land owned by his father who also worked, was held by most enumerators to be an ‘Earner.’ As he did not receive wages in cash or in kind,

Difficulties  
Encountered.

though he undoubtedly helped to augment the family income, he was in reality a working dependant. A further difficulty was, in the case of agriculture, the correct occupation to enter for working dependants. The son, referred to above could not rightly be returned as a cultivating owner, as his father, and not he owned the land. The correct entry in column 11 was 'Agricultural labourer' but, as this apparently offended his susceptibilities, the entry of 'Helper in agriculture' was permitted though subsequently tabulated in the same group (No.7) as agricultural labourers. No such difficulties were as a rule encountered in other occupations. For instance, the sons of a shopkeeper who assisted their father were entered as 'earners' as a rule, since it was held that they were joint proprietors and co-workers and therefore, all earners with a common occupation.

The Scheme of Classification.

4. All occupations are divided into four classes which are further subdivided in twelve sub-classes, 55 orders and 195 groups:—

Class.	Description.	Sub-Class.	Description.
A	Production of Raw Materials.	I	Exploitation of Animals and vegetation.
		II	Exploitation of Minerals.
B	Preparation and supply of Material substances.	III	Industry.
		IV	Transport.
		V	Trade.
C	Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	VI	Public Force.
		VII	Public Administration.
		VIII	Professions and Liberal Arts.
D	Miscellaneous.	IX	Persons living on their income.
		X	Domestic Services.
		XI	Insufficiently described occupations.
		XII	Unproductive.

There has been little change in this classification since the last Census. Wizardry has received recognition among the professions and liberal arts and is no longer classified as 'Unproductive.' The management of places of Public entertainment, etc., has been similarly honoured instead of being regarded as a mere industry.

Among the Orders, No. 5 (Salt, etc.) has become a group in Order No. 4 (Non-metallic minerals). There are thus only 55 Orders as against 56 in 1921.

The number of occupational groups now stands at 195 and was 191 in 1921. The increase has been caused by showing certain of the 1921 groups in greater detail, a description of which is not necessary.

Errors in the Return.

5. It is usual to gauge the accuracy of the entries relating to occupation by the numbers returned in Sub-class XI which includes such occupational groups as manufacturers, cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks etc., in unspecified concerns, also mechanics and labourers otherwise unspecified. Such are the product of the commonly found vague entries as 'Dukandari', 'Naukari' and 'Mazduri', etc., which have to be guarded against with much vigour during the period that the staff is under training. There are, however, many labourers who, throughout the year, sometimes work at one thing and sometimes at another. A particular case that came to notice was that of a Mali's son who one day would be working in the garden of his father's employer, and the next would be seen perched on the top of a Municipal watering cart, and on the third would be selling grass in the bazar,—a veritable Jack of all trades which it would be difficult to describe in detail owing to their multifarious nature. For this reason it was found necessary to sanction an entry of 'Am Mazduri' or 'General labour' as an occupation which, of course, increased, with adequate justification, the numbers shown in this Sub-class.

With this explanation, the return can be considered as reasonably accurate. 'Earners' may have found their way into 'Working Dependants' and *vice versa* but as, in discussing the figures, the numbers of both combined are treated as actual workers, the interchange is not of very great importance,

except, possibly, in the case of subsidiary occupations which are shown only for those returned as 'Earners'. On the whole, however, the Tables provide sufficient data for a discussion on this interesting subject.

6. An important feature of the enquiry at this Census was that those who were non-workers and therefore, entirely dependent on others, were not required to return the occupation of those on whom they were dependent. For instance, an infant was shown in column 9 as a dependant with no entries at all in columns 10, 11 and 12. There is thus no material for assessing the total population that is supported by a particular occupation. Figures obtained at previous Censuses revealed however, the almost obvious fact that there were, in proportion far fewer non-workers among the agricultural population than among those who followed any other class of occupation.

Proportion of Workers and Non-workers.

The marginal statement shows the proportion of workers and non-workers

Category.	1931.	1921.	1911.
Earners and Working Dependants (Actual workers 1921 and 1911).	524	594	596
Non-working Dependants (Dependants in 1921 and 1911).	476	406	414

at this and previous Censuses per mille of the population. At first sight there would appear to be an increase in unemployment, but the difference is really one of definition.

In 1921 an 'actual worker' was one who helped to augment the family income. This tended to throw into this category a number of women and children who did house work, cooked food and took it to the fields and did other odd jobs. At this Census such persons not having any definite personal occupation, such as could be classified according to the scheme, would be shown as non-working dependants and thus increase the proportion shown in that category. For these reasons the staff found some difficulty in discriminating between working and non-working dependants and decisions arrived at were largely matters of personal opinion.

We may now proceed to consider the proportion of these two categories

CATEGORY.	AJMER-MERWARA LESS AJMER CITY.		AJMER CITY.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
Earners and Working Dependants.	564	620	376	509
Non-working Dependants.	436	380	624	491
Total.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

in Ajmer City and the rest of the Province. The statement in the margin shows the figures for 1931 and 1921. The large number of non-working dependants in Ajmer City has

increased by 133 per mille of the population and of the 624, females are represented by 406. Considering that there are only 448 females per thousand of the total City population, this means that only 9 per cent. of the female population or 16 per cent. of those aged between 10 and 60 follow one or other of the classified occupations as paid or unpaid workers.

Apart from the reasons for variation already set forth, it should be remembered that in 1921 many of the male pilgrims attending the Urs Fair were, as a rule, unaccompanied by their families and though many were religious mendicants, such would be returned as workers and would thereby unduly swell the numbers in that category. In 1911 when the definitions were the same as in 1921, there were per mille of the population, 458 workers as against 509 in 1921. Moreover the ratio of females per 1,000 males in the City was 679 in 1921 and 811 at this Census, which factor, apart from differences of definition at the two Censuses, would tend to increase the proportion of workers who are chiefly males.

Turning now to the figures for the Province excluding the City, we find that the ratio of 436 non-working dependants per mille of the population, is made up of 177 males and 259 females, or in other words, that 46 per cent.

of the female population are helping to augment the family income with some form of activity or another. If we exclude those aged under 10 and over 60, this means that 68 per cent. of all females of more or less able bodied ages are doing some kind of work. Considering that the figures include the Urban populations of Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri and Deoli, the number of female drones in the purely Rural areas must be very small indeed.

The Proportion of Earners and Working Dependents in each class.

Class.	Earners.	Working Dependents.
A.	185	143
B.	121	7
C.	25	1
D.	39	3

7. It has already been seen that 524 per 1,000 persons of the total population are earners and working dependents. The distribution of these 524 persons among the various classes of occupation is as shown in the margin. Excluding agriculture, there are thus only 11 working dependents to 185 earners in all other occupations.

The Proportion of Workers in each Sub-Class.

8. The next points of interest are the occupations in which earners and working dependents are engaged. The statement below shows that 62 per cent. are Agriculturists, followed by 12.8 per cent. who are engaged in industry and 6.6 per cent. engaged in trade.

Occupations of 1,000 Earners and Working Dependents.  
(Actual Workers in 1921 and 1911).

Sub-class.	1931.	1921.	1911.
I. Agriculture, etc.	624	572	606
II. Minerals.	2	3	1
III. Industry.	128	147	162
IV. Transport.	50	57	49
V. Trade.	66	68	63
VI. Public Force.	13	19	19
VII. Public Administration.	8	11	6
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	29	43	34
IX. Persons living on their income.	3	3	3
X. Domestic Service.	21	27	29
XI. Insufficiently described.	40	25	11
XII. Unproductive.	16	25	17

Before attempting to discuss the proportionate variations in Sub-classes in the past ten years, it should be emphasised that of the 1921 population, 200,964 were shown as dependents while the corresponding numbers at this Census are 266,768. The increase of 65,804 in this category approximately equals the increase in the population which is 65,021. The total number of earners and working dependents is 293,524 and was 294,307 (actual workers) ten years ago. These results have been brought about by differences real or imaginary between the definitions of 'Earner', 'Working Dependents' and 'Non-working Dependents' on the one hand and those of 'Actual Worker' and 'Dependent' in 1921, on the other. Compared therefore with the 1921 standard, there has clearly been a transference at this Census to the ranks of non-working dependents from those who would have been considered as actual workers in 1921. In the case of agriculture, however, the number of earners and working dependents is 183,259 as against 168,366 actual workers in 1921. It has already been seen that the proportion of working dependents in agricultural occupations is high, and since the dividing line between the 'working dependents' of 1931 and the 'dependents' of 1921 is a thin one, this is sufficient to account for the increased proportion of 624 per mille engaged in this occupation.

Subsidiary Table 4 shows comparative figures for those belonging to

Sub-class	1931. Earners and Working Dependents.	1921. Actual Workers.
III. Industry.	87,872	48,882
IV. Transport.	14,794	16,904
V. Trade.	19,868	19,878
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	8,428	12,678

certain other occupational Sub-classes as shown in the margin. Sufficient has been quoted to demonstrate that no satisfactory basis exists for a useful comparison between the numbers engaged in various occupations returned at this and the last Census.

9. We may now proceed to consider the occupations of those who dwell in the City and compare them with those in the rest of the Province. The statement below shows the numbers per 1,000 Earners and Working dependants, in each of the Sub-classes:—

Occupations in the City and the rest of the Province.

Occupations of 1,000 Earners and Working Dependents.

Sub-class.	Ajmer-Merwara excluding Ajmer City.	Ajmer City.
I. Agriculture, etc.	728	53
II. Minerals.	8	...
III. Industry.	109	230
IV. Transport.	11	265
V. Trade.	56	122
VI. Public Force.	12	20
VII. Public Administration.	6	24
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	24	54
IX. Persons living on their income.	1	10
X. Domestic Service.	10	79
XI. Insufficiently described.	30	97
XII. Unproductive.	10	46

In considering these figures it is interesting to note that, in the Rajputana Agency, excluding 10 Towns classed as Cities, 746 workers per mille are engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits. In Baroda, excluding Baroda City, the proportion is 725. The unusually high ratio of 265 per mille returned under Transport in the City, is due to its being a large Railway centre with workshops of all descriptions. Subsidiary Table 6 has been prepared from information supplied by the Departments concerned and the marginal statement

Category.	Furnished by the Department.	Census figures.
Railway Department ...	14,651	11,780
Post and Telegraph Department ...	494	842

compares the figures with those obtained at the Census. It is not easy to reconcile the discrepancies except perhaps to surmise that

some who are genuinely Railway employees have found their way into Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described Occupations.

10. The term Sub-class when applied to an occupation, though generally descriptive, is worthy of examination in greater detail. To take the more important ones in turn we find that in Sub-class I—Exploitation of Animals

Details of the Occupational Sub-classes.

Order 1 (a).—Cultivation ...	...	178,842
Order 1 (b).—Market gardeners, etc. ...	...	402
Order 1 (c).—Forestry ...	...	347
Order 1 (d).—Stock-raising, herdsmen, etc. ...	...	9,267

and Vegetation—the marginal figures give more detailed information. Those engaged in cultivation include 3,046 non-cultivating proprietors, 35,463 cultiva-

ting owners, 30,550 tenant cultivators and 103,404 agricultural labourers and helpers in cultivation. Among the latter are 75,984 working dependants, males and females, who are assisting the heads of families, be they owners, tenants or merely labourers.

Under the head of Sub-class III—Industry—the figures in the margin

Order 5.—Textiles ...	...	...	...	7,108
Order 6.—Hides, etc...	...	...	...	2,889
Order 7.—Wood ...	...	...	...	2,884
Order 8.—Metals ...	...	...	...	1,642
Order 9.—Ceramics ...	...	...	...	2,715
Order 11.—Food, etc ...	...	...	...	1,787
Order 12.—Dress and the toilet, etc....	...	...	...	7,706
Order 14.—Building ...	...	...	...	3,811

account for the majority of the 37,372 workers. 'Dress and toilet' include 1,453, Boot and shoe makers, etc., 1,871 Tailors and milliners, and 1,823 Barbers.

Among the 14,784 persons returned under Sub-class IV—Transport—it is disappointing to find only 28 as connected with mechanically driven road vehicles. Considering the vast increase during the decade in the number of vehicles so propelled, the presumption is that the bulk of the drivers and cleaners have been tabulated among the 240 so returned under 'Domestic Service'.

Sub-Class V.—Trade accounts for 19,368 workers for whom the statement

Order 23.—Banks, money-lenders, etc.	...	...	1,849
Order 25.—Trade in textiles	...	...	1,848
Order 32.—Trade in food stuffs	...	...	8,222
Order 37.—Trade in fuel	...	...	2,886

in the margin shows greater detail. Sub-class VI—Public Force—is represented by 2,248 soldiers, 1,633 Policemen while

3 females appear as belonging to the Navy—an unexpected honour, for which one may be sure the Senior Service will be duly grateful. Among the 8,428 workers returned under Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts—Religious occupations claim 3,619, Law 229, Medicine 739, Instruction 1,292, while Letters, Arts and Sciences show 2,549 followers. In Sub-class XII—Unproductive,—we find 4,665 workers, of whom 479 are inmates of Jails, Asylums, etc., while 4,162 are beggars, vagrants and prostitutes. There are only 36 females who claim to follow the oldest profession in the world and, while casting no aspersions on the morality of the Province, one is tempted to think that many of the 466 females returned as actors and dancers have a subsidiary occupation.

Occupation of Females.

11. The female population of the Province is 264,211 of whom 31,433 have been returned as earners, 69,951 as working dependants and 162,827 as non-working dependants. In other words, out of every thousand females 384 are workers and 616 are non-working dependants. There are, however, 91,137 females aged under 10 and over 55, and if we exclude these as being incapable of work, we find that 586 females per mille of those aged from 10 to 55 are either earners or working dependants.

Subsidiary Table 3 shows the number of female workers in the various occupational Sub-classes and selected orders and groups. Female workers are in evidence in the occupations shown in the statement below:—

Occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Actual numbers engaged.
Pasture and Agriculture ...	791	80,938
Textile industries ...	553	2,532
Pottery ...	672	996
Food industries ...	651	685
Washing and cleaning of clothes ...	628	427
Scavenging ...	716	1,436
Labourers on Road and Bridges ...	906	300
Dealers in dairy produce and poultry.	509	255
Dealers in fodder for animals ...	577	79
Dealers in firewood, cowdung, etc. ...	1,488	1,427
Domestic Service.	386	1,612

Subsidiary Occupations.

12. The question of Subsidiary occupations, especially of agriculturists, is one that has always evoked interest. Difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate information are very great and the recorded results are undoubtedly

defective. At this Census only 21,911 males and 2,442 females have returned Subsidiary occupations. Among all earners there are thus only 13 per cent. with Subsidiary occupations. Of these Subsidiary earners, 51 per cent. have the extra occupation of agriculture. One would have hoped to find weaving and allied industries returned as Subsidiary occupations but such have only been recorded for 401 males and 107 females.

The following statement shows the actual numbers who returned Subsidiary occupations in the various Sub-classes. There is therefore insufficient material for further discussion on this subject.

Sub-class.	Actual numbers returned with the occupation as Subsidiary.	
	Males.	Females.
I. Agriculture, etc. ...	11,988	1,395
II. Minerals ...	99	1
III. Industry ...	3,214	368
IV. Transport ...	764	4
V. Trade ...	2,805	354
VI. Public Force ...	66	1
VII. Public Administration ...	397	3
VIII. Professions, etc. ...	960	48
IX. Persons living on their income ...	555	14
X. Domestic Service ...	131	35
XI. Insufficiently described ...	883	105
XII. Unproductive ...	549	114

13. Imperial Table XI and Subsidiary Table 5 deal with occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Among the 1,676 Europeans, 500 are Non-working dependants and of the remainder, 871 are returned under Public Force, the majority being British Troops at Nasirabad. 151 are in Sub-class IV—Transport—being, for the most part, Railway employees. 72 females are shown as Earners and Working Dependants, 70 of them being in the Sub-class—Professions and Liberal Arts.

Occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

The 1,232 Anglo-Indians have the large proportion of 865 Non-working dependants, and of the remaining workers, 326 are males and 41 are females. Railway, Post and Telegraph Departments provide livelihood for 283 males, while 11 are living on their incomes. Of the 41 females 33 are in Professions and Liberal Arts.

14. A new feature at this Census was a special enquiry into the prevalence of unemployment among educated persons. A separate schedule was provided and the information collected is tabulated in Imperial Table XII. The definition of 'Educated' was the minimum qualification of having passed the Matriculation examination, or the possession of a School Leaving certificate. When it is seen that only 28 schedules were returned, one is forced to the conclusion that the enquiry was thoroughly incomplete. Of these 28, 10 were under 20 years of age and 1 was over 40. Among the remaining 17, there were 5 Brahmans, 5 Kayasthas, 3 Mahajans, 2 Muslims and 2 'Others'. 16 of them were aged from 20 to 24 and 1 was between 30 and 34. Matriculates or School Leaving certificate holders accounted for 15 of them while 1 was a M. Sc. and 1 a B.A.

Unemployment among Educated Persons.

There are various theories as to why the return was so incomplete. One is that the Census staff knowing the difficulties of obtaining employment, did not wish to have broadcasted, a return of large numbers, out of fear that Government might take special measures to secure employment for these youths and thereby lessen their own chances of retaining their jobs till honourable old age! Another is that the youths themselves, knowing that no such motive was prompting the enquiry, did not take the trouble to supply the information asked for. Both reasons, probably supplemented by a faulty organisation for the distribution of forms, were very likely responsible for the unsatisfactory return. A slightly redeeming feature was that, 10 are shown as 'not totally unemployed but failed to obtain employment with which they would be satisfied'. "Quot homines, tot sententiae".

**I. (a)—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION—EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDANTS.**

Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.	Percentage recorded.		Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.	Percentage recorded.	
		In Cities.	In Rural Areas including Towns which are not classified as Cities.			In Cities.	In Rural Areas including Towns.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>NON-WORKING DEPENDANTS ...</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	27. Trade in wood (not fire-wood) ...	1	4	
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS. EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDANTS ...</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>85</b>	28. Trade in metals ...	...	58	
<b>A.—Production of Raw Materials.</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles. ...	...	...	
<b>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	30. Trade in chemical products ...	1	61	
1. Pasture and Agriculture ...	3,271	1	99	31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	14	62	
(a) Cultivation ...	3,092	1	99	32. Other trade in food stuffs ...	147	80	
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc., (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers.) ...	7	70	80	33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	10	41	
(c) Forestry ...	6	41	59	34. Trade in furniture ...	2	70	
(d) Stock raising ...	166	2	98	35. Trade in building materials ...	...	37	
(e) Raising of small animals and insects ...	...	100	...	36. Trade in means of transport ...	11	18	
2. Fishing and hunting ...	...	74	26	37. Trade in fuel ...	48	7	
<b>II.—Exploitation of minerals.</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	8	80	
3. Metallic minerals ...	...	67	83	39. Trade of other sorts ...	32	36	
4. Non-metallic minerals ...	12	...	100	<b>C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts ...</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>VI.—Public Force ...</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>III.—Industry</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	40. Army ...	40	5	
5. Textiles ...	127	18	87	41. Navy ...	...	100	
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	52	1	99	42. Police ...	29	49	
7. Wood ...	51	31	69	<b>VII.—Public Administration</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	
8. Metals ...	29	80	70	44. Public Administration ...	45	48	
9. Ceramics ...	48	6	94	<b>VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>29</b>	
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	18	19	81	45. Religion ...	65	21	
11. Food Industries ...	31	41	59	46. Law ...	4	67	
12. Industries of dress and the toilet.	138	35	64	47. Medicine ...	18	52	
13. Furniture Industries ...	1	78	24	48. Instruction ...	28	50	
14. Building Industries ...	68	45	55	49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ...	46	18	
15. Construction of means of transport ...	...	69	81	<b>IX.—Miscellaneous</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>45</b>	
16. Production and transmission of physical force ...	1	72	28	<b>IX.—Persons living on their income</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>57</b>	
17. Miscellaneous and undefined Industries ...	103	40	60	50. Persons living principally on their income ...	18	57	
<b>IV.—Transport</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>X.—Domestic service</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>59</b>	
19. Transport by water ...	...	67	83	51. Domestic service ...	108	59	
20. Transport by road ...	48	84	66	<b>XI.—Insufficiently described occupations</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>37</b>	
21. Transport by rail ...	210	91	9	52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	210	37	
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	6	74	26	<b>XII.—Unproductive</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>45</b>	
<b>V.—Trade</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	53. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses. ...	9	100	
23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	33	28	72	54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	74	88	
24. Brokerage, commission and export. ...	8	14	86	55. Other unclassified non-productive Industries ...	...	4	
25. Trade in textiles ...	33	27	73				
	8	16	84				



1 (b).—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION.—EARNERS, AS SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.

Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.	Percentage recorded.		Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.	Percentage recorded.	
		In Cities.	In Rural Areas, including Towns, which are not classified as Cities.			In Cities.	In Rural Areas, including Towns, which are not classified as Cities.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS.</b>							
<b>EARNERS—AS SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION</b> ...	435	6	94	27. Trade in wood (not fire-wood) ...	...	...	100
<b>—Production of Raw Materials</b> ...	241	3	97	28. Trade in metals ...	...	...	...
<b>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</b> ...	239	3	97	29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	...	...	100
1. Pasture and Agriculture ..	239	3	97	30. Trade in chemical products ...	1	18	87
(a) Cultivation ...	231	8	97	31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	19	6	94
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits etc. (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers). ...	...	7	98	32. Other trade in food stuffs ...	1	...	100
(c) Forestry ...	1	18	87	33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	...	...	100
(d) Stock raising ...	17	1	99	34. Trade in furniture ...	...	...	100
(e) Raising of small animals and insects ...	...	...	...	35. Trade in building materials ...	...	...	100
2. Fishing and hunting ...	...	...	100	36. Trade in means of transport ...	3	...	100
<b>II.—Exploitation of minerals</b> ...	2	...	100	37. Trade in fuel ...	11	8	97
3. Metallic minerals ...	...	...	...	38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	...	...	100
4. Non-metallic minerals ...	3	...	100	39. Trade of other sorts ...	1	21	79
<b>3.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances</b> ...	125	6	94	<b>C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.</b> ...	26	5	95
<b>III.—Industry</b> ...	64	6	94	<b>VI.—Public Force</b> ...	1	5	95
5. Textiles ...	9	9	91	40. Army ...	...	6	94
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. ...	13	...	100	41. Navy ...	...	...	...
7. Wood ...	11	4	96	42. Police ...	1	4	96
8. Metals. ...	2	7	93	<b>VII.—Public Administration</b> ...	7	3	97
9. Ceramics. ...	6	...	100	44. Public Administration ...	7	3	97
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	8	...	100	<b>VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.</b>	18	6	94
11. Food Industries ...	2	6	94	45. Religion ...	11	5	95
12. Industries of dress and the toilet.	13	8	92	46. Law ...	...	62	38
13. Furniture Industries ...	...	...	...	47. Medicine ...	1	32	68
14. Building Industries ...	4	10	90	48. Instruction ...	1	26	74
15. Construction of means of transport.	...	...	100	49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44). ...	5	3	97
16. Production and transmission of physical force ...	...	50	50	<b>D.—Miscellaneous</b> ...	43	26	74
17. Miscellaneous and undefined Industries ...	3	29	71	<b>IX.—Persons living on their income</b> ...	10	8	92
<b>IV.—Transport</b> ...	14	12	88	50. Persons living principally on their income ...	10	8	92
19. Transport by water ...	...	3	97	<b>X.—Domestic service</b> ...	3	25	75
20. Transport by road ...	19	60	40	51. Domestic service ...	3	25	75
21. Transport by rail ...	2	...	...	<b>XI.—Insufficiently described occupations</b> ...	18	52	48
22. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	...	10	90	52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	18	52	48
<b>V.—Trade</b> ...	47	5	95	<b>XII.—Unproductive</b> ...	12	2	98
23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	10	5	95	53. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	...	...	...
24. Brokerage, commission and export ...	...	6	94	54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	12	2	98
25. Trade in textiles ...	1	23	77	55. Other unclassified non-productive Industries ...	...	...	...
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	...	...	100				

## CHAPTER VIII.—OCCUPATION.

## 2.—DISTRIBUTION BY SUB-CLASSES OF EARNERS.

1	TOTAL 1,000.			NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OCCUPIED AS IN (a) AND (b) BELOW IN—											
	2 Non-Working Dependents.	3 Working Dependents.	4 Earners— (Principal Occupation).	5 Sub-class I.— Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	6 Sub-class II.— Exploitation of minerals.	7 Sub-class III.— Industry.	8 Sub-class IV.— Transport.	9 Sub-class V.— Trade.	10 Sub-class VI.— Public Force.	11 Sub-class VII.— Public administration.	12 Sub-class VIII.— Professions and liberal arts.	13 Sub-class IX.— Persons living on their income.	14 Sub-class X.— Domestic service.	15 Sub-class XI.— Insufficiently described occupations.	16 Sub-class XII.—
(a) Earners—(Principal Occupation) and Working Dependents	476	154	870	624	2	128	50	66	18	8	29	3	21	40	
(b) Earners—(Subsidiary Occupation)	...	...	...	549	4	147	82	109	8	17	41	28	7	41	

3.—OCCUPATION OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS.		NUMBER OF FE-MALES PER 1,000 MALES.	GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS.		NUMBER OF FE-MALES PER 1,000 MALES.
		Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and Vegetation ...</b>	<b>102,333</b>	<b>80,945</b>	<b>791</b>		Order 17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	4,070	1,679	413
	Order 3. Pasture and Agriculture ...	109,821	80,988	791	100	Scavenging ...	2,074	1,486	716
	I. (a) Cultivation ...	94,188	79,104	840		<b>Sub-class IV.—Transport ...</b>	<b>14,375</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>28</b>
7	Agricultural labourers and helpers in agriculture ...	26,769	76,645	2,864	106	Order 20. Transport by road...	2,327	332	143
19	Collectors of forest produce ...	20	88	1,650		Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	881	800	906
28	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals ...	6,554	1,716	262		<b>Sub-class V.—Trade ...</b>	<b>16,164</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>198</b>
	<b>Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals ...</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>119</b>		Order 22. Other trade in foodstuffs	6,972	1,250	179
	<b>Sub-class III.—Industry ...</b>	<b>28,268</b>	<b>9,104</b>	<b>322</b>	181	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry ...	501	255	509
	Order 5. Textiles ...	4,576	2,582	558	188	Dealers in fodder for animals ...	137	79	577
43	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	515	247	480	184	Dealers in other food stuffs ...	4,939	838	170
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	3,169	1,714	542		Order 37. Trade in fuel ...	959	1,427	1,488
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving ...	142	262	1,845	145	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	959	1,427	1,488
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	122	151	1,288		<b>Sub-class VI.—Public Force.</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>
	Order 7. Wood ...	2,654	230	87		<b>Sub-class VII.—Public Administration</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>10</b>
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials; including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ...	350	216	617		<b>Sub-class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts</b>	<b>6,794</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>241</b>
	Order 9. Ceramics ...	1,710	1,005	588		Order 45. Religion ...	3,180	489	156
63	Potters and makers of earthenware ...	1,482	998	672	164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants ...	1,750	346	198
	Order 10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	738	255	346		Order 47. Medicine ...	416	328	776
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	667	242	364	172	Midwives, Vaccinators, Compounders, Nurses, Masseurs, etc. ...	163	805	1,871
	Order 11. Food Industries ...	1,052	685	651		Order 48. Instruction ...	1,050	242	230
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	102	267	2,618	174	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	849	226	266
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco ...	227	352	1,551		Order 49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ...	1,971	578	293
	Order 12. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	6,178	1,528	247	182	Musicians (Composers and performers other than Military), actors, dancers, etc. ...	1,518	466	307
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners ...	1,384	487	352		<b>Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>361</b>
85	Washing and cleaning ...	680	427	628		<b>Sub-class X.—Domestic service</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>365</b>
	Order 14. Building Industries.	3,043	768	252		Order 51. Domestic service ...	4,418	1,613	365
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ...	3,043	768	252	187	Other domestic service ...	4,179	1,612	386
						<b>Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>394</b>
						Order 52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	8,448	3,327	394
					191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	3,430	3,229	941
						<b>Sub-class XII. Unproductive.</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>200</b>

## 4.—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS GIVING COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1921 AND 1931.

ORDER NO.	OCCUPATION.	1931.			ORDER NO.	OCCUPATION.	1921.			
		Earners— (Principal Occupa- tion), plus Working Dependants.	Earners— Subsidiary occupa- tion.	Workers— excluding Depen- dants.			Earners— (Principal Occupa- tion), plus Working Dependants.	Earners— Subsidiary occupa- tion.	Workers— excluding Depen- dants.	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>A.—Production of Raw Materials</b> ...										
		183,973	13,483	169,307	27	Trade in wood (not fire-wood).	79	5	151	
					28	Trade in metals ...	19	...	...	
					29	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	28	...	...	
					80	Trade in chemical products ...	76	8	35	
					81	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	764	81	288	
					82	Other trade in food stuffs ...	8,222	1,055	8,270	
					83	Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	582	20	848	
					84	Trade in furniture ...	122	6	71	
					85	Trade in building materials ...	8	10	6	
					86	Trade in means of transport ...	604	164	560	
					87	Trade in fuel ...	2,886	598	2,028	
					88	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, and the arts and sciences ...	440	11	502	
					89	Trade of other sorts ...	1,781	66	3,882	
					<b>C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.</b>			14,814	1,475	21,535
					<b>VI.—Public Force</b> ...			3,884	67	5,477
					40	Army ...	2,248	17	4,402	
					41	Navy ...	8	...	...	
					42	Police ...	1,688	50	1,075	
					<b>VII.—Public Administration.</b>			2,502	400	3,380
					44	Public Administration ...	2,502	400	3,380	
					<b>VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts</b> ...			8,428	1,008	12,678
					45	Religion ...	8,619	688	6,741	
					46	Law ...	229	8	173	
					47	Medicine ...	789	88	591	
					48	Instruction ...	1,292	27	885	
					49	Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ...	3,549	802	4,888	
					<b>D.—Miscellaneous</b> ...			23,213	2,386	23,301
					<b>IX.—Persons living on their income</b> ...			742	569	961
					50	Persons living principally on their income ...	742	569	961	
					<b>X.—Domestic service</b> ...			6,031	166	7,797
					51	Domestic service ...	6,081	166	7,797	
					<b>XI.—Insufficiently described occupations</b> ...			11,775	988	7,268
					52	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	11,775	988	7,268	
					<b>XII.—Unproductive</b> ...			4,665	663	7,275
					53	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	479	...	369	
					54	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	4,182	668	6,906	
					55	Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	24	...	...	
<b>B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances</b> ...										
		71,524	7,009	80,164						
<b>III.—Industry</b> ...										
		37,372	3,582	43,382						
					56	Textiles ...	7,108	508	12,706	
					57	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	2,889	719	2,408	
					58	Wood ...	2,884	650	2,295	
					59	Metals ...	1,642	94	2,140	
					60	Ceramics ...	2,715	814	2,985	
					61	Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	998	152	1,151	
					62	Food industries ...	1,787	128	1,809	
					63	Industries of dress and the toilet.	7,708	663	8,474	
					64	Furniture industries ...	51	...	26	
					65	Building industries ...	8,811	240	2,985	
					66	Construction of means of transport ...	18	1	1	
					67	Production and transmission of physical force ...	74	4	...	
					68	Miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	5,749	116	6,452	
					<b>IV.—Transport</b> ...			14,784	768	16,904
					69	Transport by water ...	8	...	6	
					70	Transport by road ...	2,659	548	8,462	
					71	Transport by rail ...	11,780	116	18,314	
					72	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	842	10	224	
<b>V.—Trade</b> ...										
		19,368	2,659	19,878						
					73	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	1,849	580	2,042	
					74	Brokerage, commission and export ...	494	17	180	
					75	Trade in textiles ...	1,848	74	1,808	
					76	Trade in skins, leather and furs.	176	19	217	

5.—OCCUPATIONS OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Occupation by Sub-classes.						Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of Femal workers per 1,000 Males.
<b>Europeans</b>							
Sub-class	I.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-class	II.	Exploitation of minerals	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-class	III.	Industry	...	...	...	8	...
Sub-class	IV.	Transport	...	...	...	128	...
Sub-class	V.	Trade	...	...	...	9	...
Sub-class	VI.	Public Force	...	...	...	741	...
Sub-class	VII.	Public Administration	...	...	...	5	...
Sub-class	VIII.	Professions and Liberal Arts	...	...	...	108	1,400
Sub-class	IX.	Persons living on their income	...	...	...	6	...
Sub-class	X.	Domestic service	...	...	...	2	1,000
Sub-class	XI.	Insufficiently described occupations	...	...	...	4	250
Sub-class	XII.	Unproductive	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Anglo-Indians.</b>							
Sub-class	I.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-class	II.	Exploitation of minerals	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-class	III.	Industry	...	...	...	5	1,000
Sub-class	IV.	Transport	...	...	...	771	...
Sub-class	V.	Trade	...	...	...	95	182
Sub-class	VI.	Public Force	...	...	...	8	...
Sub-class	VII.	Public Administration	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-class	VIII.	Professions and Liberal Arts	...	...	...	123	2,750
Sub-class	IX.	Persons living on their income	...	...	...	30	...
Sub-class	X.	Domestic service	...	...	...	8	2,000
Sub-class	XI.	Insufficiently described occupations	...	...	...	25	500
Sub-class	XII.	Unproductive	...	...	...	...	...

6 (a).—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS ON THE 26TH. FEBRUARY, 1931.

PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED.										PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED.								GRAND TOTAL.	
Officers.		Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem.		Subordinates drawing from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per mensem.		Subordinates drawing under Rs. 50 per mensem.		Total.		Contractors.		Contractors' regular employees.		Coolies.		Total.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
81	8	412	1,485	98	7,968	1	4,045	549	19,461	...	18	...	107	...	598	...	658	542	14,109

6 (b).—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT ON THE 26TH. FEBRUARY, 1931.

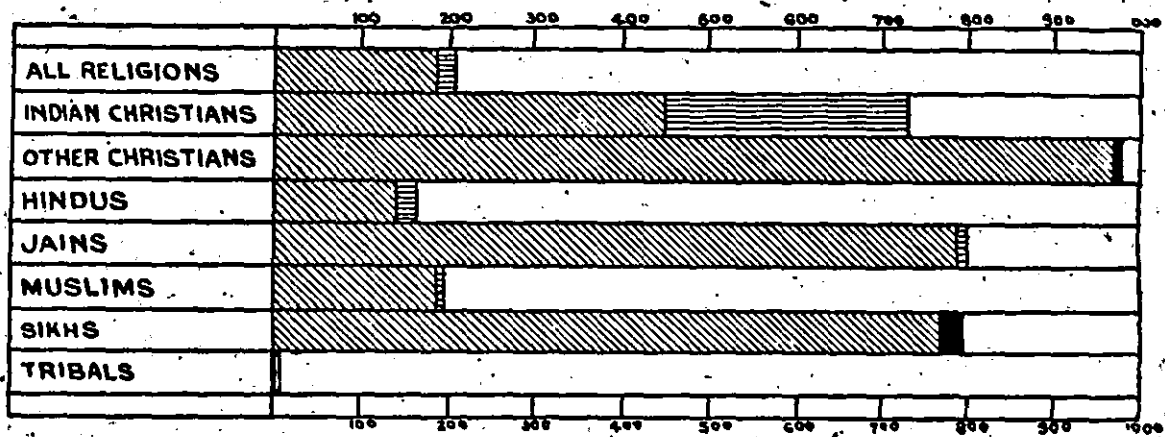
Supervising Officers, (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistants and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all Officers of higher rank than these).				Post Masters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters.				Signalling establishment, including warrant officers non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists & other employees.				Miscellaneous agents, School Masters, Station Masters, etc.				Clerks of all kinds.				Postmen.				Skilled labour establishment, including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen and line-riders and other employees.			
Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	2	8	1	1	20	3	8	...	...	21	21	...	27	...	...	1	62	...	11	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	18

6 (b).—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT ON THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1931.—*Concluded.*

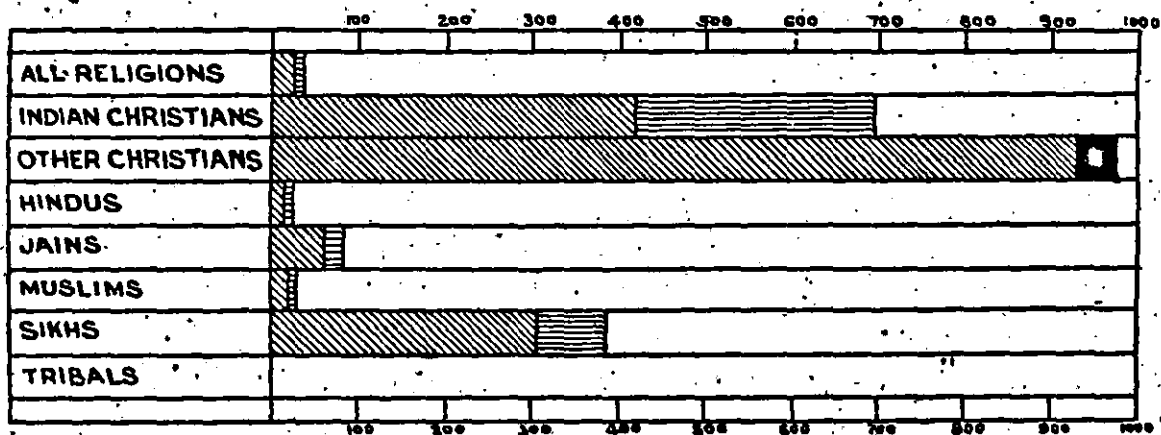
Unskilled labour establishment, including line-coolies, cable guards, batterymen, telegraph messengers, peons and other employees.				Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, sycles, coachmen, bearers and others.				RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.												COMBINED OFFICES.				TOTAL.	
								Supervising Officers, including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting.		Clerks of all kinds.		Sorters.		Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc.		Messengers.		Other servants.		Signallers.		Messengers and other servants.			
Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Post Office.		Telegraph Department.																			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.		
29	80	81	82	88	84	85	86	87	89	89	40	41	42	48	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	58	54
...	88	...	16	...	28	...	...	...	8	...	18	...	70	...	46	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	9	29	465

# DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF LITERACY DURING THE PAST DECADE

**PER THOUSAND MALES  
AGED 5 AND OVER**



**PER THOUSAND FEMALES  
AGED 5 AND OVER**



	MALES		FEMALES	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
ALL RELIGIONS	203	185	35	26
INDIAN CHRISTIANS	731	449	695	414
OTHER CHRISTIANS	968	978	929	975
HINDUS	164	140	23	15
JAINS	799	789	82	60
MUSLIMS	196	187	28	18
SIKHS	766	794	385	303
TRIBALS	5	3	-	-



# CHAPTER IX.

## Literacy.

1. The standard fixed for literacy was the capacity to write and read a letter to and from a friend. On the whole the enumerators have understood and acted upon these instructions. In compiling proportions of literacy per cent. or per thousand, children of 5 years of age and under returned as literates have been ignored, and in dealing with selected castes those under 7 years of age have been assumed to be illiterate. No record was compiled of the Vernacular script in which literacy was returned.

The definition of literacy and the meaning of the Statistics.

Imperial Table XIII describes literacy by age and religion and Imperial Table XIV gives details of literacy by age for selected castes. Provincial Table II deals with literacy by religion in Ajmer City and the 4 Tehsils. At the end of this Chapter will be found six Subsidiary Tables based on the figures recorded in Imperial Tables while Subsidiary Table No. 7 was prepared from information supplied by the Education Department.

1. Literacy by age, sex and religion.
2. Literacy by age, sex and locality.
3. Literacy by religion, sex and locality.
4. Literacy in English by age and sex.
5. Literacy by Selected Castes.
6. Progress of literacy since 1901.
7. Number of institutions and students.

It was suggested that for the assistance of the Franchise Committee figures should be obtained of the number of literates who had completed their Primary education. It was thought, and rightly so, that such figures would be misleading since there are many persons whose standard of literacy is high but who have never attended recognised schools. Similarly, there are many who having struggled in their youth through the first four primary classes, have then discontinued their education, and are now adorning the swollen ranks of the illiterate.

2. Out of a total population of 560,292 persons, 59,435 have been returned as literate. The number of literate persons at the 1921 Census was 49,762. The standard among males of all ages in Ajmer City, the Kekri Sub-division and the 3 Tehsils is as shown below:—

Extent of Literacy.

Unit.	No. of literate males per 1,000 of the male population.	
	1931.	1921.
Ajmer City.	323	298
Ajmer Tehsil.	130	121
Kekri Sub-Division.	128	122
Beawar Tehsil.	157	121
Todgarh Tehsil.	98} 136	
Total of Province.	174	166

If the male population under the age of 5 be excluded, the number of literates is 203 per thousand as against 185 in 1921.

3. Literacy among females is also making satisfactory progress. Out of Female literacy.

5,104 literates in 1921, 3,148 were in Ajmer City while the present Census shows a total of 7,839 female literates of whom 5,101 were dwellers of the City.

Proportions by Age-periods.

4. The proportions by sex at different age-periods at each Census since 1901 are shown in Subsidiary Table 6. The figures disclose a steady progress during the last 30 years in each age-period and among both sexes and are now as follows, per 1,000 of the sex and age-period indicated:—

Sex.	All Ages 10 and over.	15-20	20 and over.
Males.	228	282	240
Females.	87	48	33

Primary Education.

5. The following statement compares the figures of the Census with those quoted in the Report of the Primary Education Committee dated the 1st. April, 1930:—

	REPORT.	CENSUS.
Boys of school going age 6—11.	85,582	86,007
Boys in Primary classes.	9,911*	9,186
Percentage of attendance.	27.9	25.5
Girls of school going age 6—11.	81,147	81,562
Girls in Primary classes.	2,260*	2,168
Percentage of attendance.	7.3	6.9

\* Includes figures for Mount Abu and certain Railway schools outside Ajmer-Merwara proper.

Literacy by Religion.

6. The diagram at the beginning of this Chapter and Subsidiary Table 1 show the figures for literacy among persons of both sexes belonging to the main religions. The salient features are that, excluding Christians and the small number of Parsis and Sikhs, the standard of literacy per 1,000 of each sex is as follows for those aged 5 and over:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Jains.	799	82
Muslims.	196	28
Hindus.	164	28

Hindus may be shown in further detail for all ages as:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Brahmans.	512	94
Depressed Castes.	42	1
Other Hindus.	131	18

The diagram also shows that since 1921, there has been a small decrease in the number of literates among 'Other' Christians, male and female and among male Sikhs. The increase among both sexes of Indian Christians is very noticeable, being 282 and 281 for males and females respectively per mille of each sex.

Literacy by Caste.

7. Figures for literacy among individual castes are only available for Rajputs, Jats, Malis, Rawats, Balais, Raigars and Merats aged 7 years and over and are shown in Subsidiary Table 5.

It will be seen that literacy among Rajputs (317 males and 69 females per 1,000 of each sex) is far greater than among any of the other selected castes. It was proposed to adopt a uniform standard for the classification by caste of the entire male population under the three heads of 'Advanced' (50 per cent. and over), 'Intermediate' (10 per cent. and over) and 'Illiterate' (under 10 per cent.) but for reasons of economy the proposal was dropped. From material available, however, Brahmans, castes professing the Jain religion and Indian Christians are known to have a standard of literacy of over 50 per cent. Since the standard for Jats (60), Malis (89) and Rawats (56) per 1,000 of the male population of those castes, comes within the illiterate category, it can be

assumed that all cultivating classes can be similarly classified. The probability therefore is that the 'Intermediate' standard figure of 131 per mille attained by male Hindus as a whole, other than Brahmans and Depressed castes, is due to an 'Advanced' or high 'Intermediate' standard of literacy among non-Jain Trading castes, Kayasthas and the artisan and other non-cultivating castes usually found in Urban areas, and also Rajputs who form the aristocracy of the Province. As regards Muslim castes, whose male literacy standard is 196 per mille, 555 persons out of every 1,000 reside in Urban areas.

72 per cent. of all Muslims belong to the three castes of Merats (who are not town-dwellers), Pathans and Sheikhs. Merats with a literacy standard of 45 males per 1,000 are well below the 'Intermediate' standard and it must therefore be concluded that Pathans and Sheikhs residing as they do for the most part in towns have a standard of male literacy of over 10 per cent. and can be classed as 'Intermediate'.

8. If the non-Asiatic population is excluded, the standard of literacy in English is 328 males and 30 females per 10,000 of each sex. The standard is high among Indian Christians and the small numbers of Sikhs and Parsis. The following statement deals with the bulk of the population according to their main religious and shows the progress that has been made in the intercensal period:—

Literacy in English.

Religion.	Number per mille aged 5 and over, literate, in English.			
	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu.	32	1	23	...
Jain.	57	1	38	...
Muslim.	43	1	39	...

Considering their high standard of literacy in their own vernaculars, the small percentage of Jains who are literate in English is most marked. As might be expected English literacy preponderates in Ajmer City, the actual figures being 7,951 males and 1,297 females as against 3,401 males and 282 females for the rest of the Province.

9. A general survey of the progress made in the past decade has already been made in paragraph 2. A detailed analysis by age-periods is not possible. The figures do not bear comparison for the reason that, at past-Censuses, actual ages recorded were compiled, while at this Census ages have been adjusted according to actuarial experience of probability. Thus the well-known propensity of the population for recording their ages in multiples of 5 and 10 has to a great extent been overcome by the system adopted which is described in detail in Chapter IV—Age.

Comparisons with previous Censuses.

10. Subsidiary Table 7 shows the number of scholastic institutions of various categories and the number of pupils enrolled in them. The past 30 years show that schools, etc. have increased from 158 to 311 in number while pupils are now 18,854 as against 7,657 in 1901.

Statistics of the Education Department.

The Report of the Primary Education Committee, which visited the Province some 18 months before the Census was taken, deals in great detail with some aspects of the comparatively low standard of Primary education that is prevalent in Ajmer-Merwara.

## 1.—LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND RELIGION.

RELIGION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH AND ARE AGE 5 AND OVER.		
	All ages 5 and over.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.		Total.	Males.	Females.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Religions.	125	203	35	83	26	140	41	232	48	240	33	27	44	
Christian ...	817	848	778	501	506	728	748	917	887	924	880	604	686	4
(a) Indian.	714	781	696	486	459	646	669	827	854	829	728	848	418	2
(b) Others.	956	968	929	667	681	928	926	998	989	996	980	948	962	9
Hindu ...	97	164	28	66	17	118	26	188	31	194	29	17	22	
Jain ...	468	799	82	384	86	620	132	898	117	897	68	81	67	
Muslim ...	120	196	28	78	19	128	38	222	38	235	27	24	43	
Sikh ...	647	766	885	400	200	565	444	815	467	847	886	270	378	
Tribal ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	6	5	...	...	
Zoroastrian.	857	924	796	545	667	769	956	1,000	955	978	781	700	868	5

## 2.—LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

DISTRICT AND CITY.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.										
	All ages 5 and over.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ajmer-Merwara ...	195	208	85	88	26	140	41	282	48	240	
Ajmer City ...	255	367	112	170	85	276	129	415	140	418	10

## 3.—LITERACY BY RELIGION, SEX AND LOCALITY.

DISTRICT AND CITY.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.									
	Christian.		Hindu.		Jain.		Muslim.		Tribal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ajmer-Merwara ...	848	778	164	28	799	82	196	26	5	
Ajmer City ...	751	704	226	80	662	194	246	45	...	...

NOTE.—The figures for Ajmer-Merwara in this Table are for persons of '5 years of age and over' only.

4.—LITERACY IN ENGLISH BY AGE AND SEX.

*Literate in English per 10,000.*

1931.										1921.									
All ages— 5 and over.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.		All ages— 5 and over.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
447	71	112	41	260	71	643	96	530	78	364	56	48	24	206	63	524	91	452	59

1911.												1901.	
All ages— 5 and over.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.		All ages 5 and over.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
269	86	25	22	165	86	367	62	316	36	177	31		

5.—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES.

CASTE.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE— (7 AND OVER.) 1931.			NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH— (7 AND OVER). 1931.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajput ...	210	317	69	418	718	26
Jat ...	84	60	8	35	62	3
Mali ...	49	89	4	51	95	2
Rawat ...	30	56	1	18	25	...
Balal ...	23	44	1	17	34	...
Raigar ...	20	38	1	2	8	...
Merat ...	25	45	1	4	7	...

## 6.—PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1901.

*Number of Literates per mille.*

ALL AGES 10 AND OVER.								15—20.							
Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
228	210	168	142	87	28	17	10	292	211	160	114	48	44	37	18

20 AND OVER.							
Males.				Females.			
1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981.	1921.	1911.	1901.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
240	227	171	158	88	26	14	9

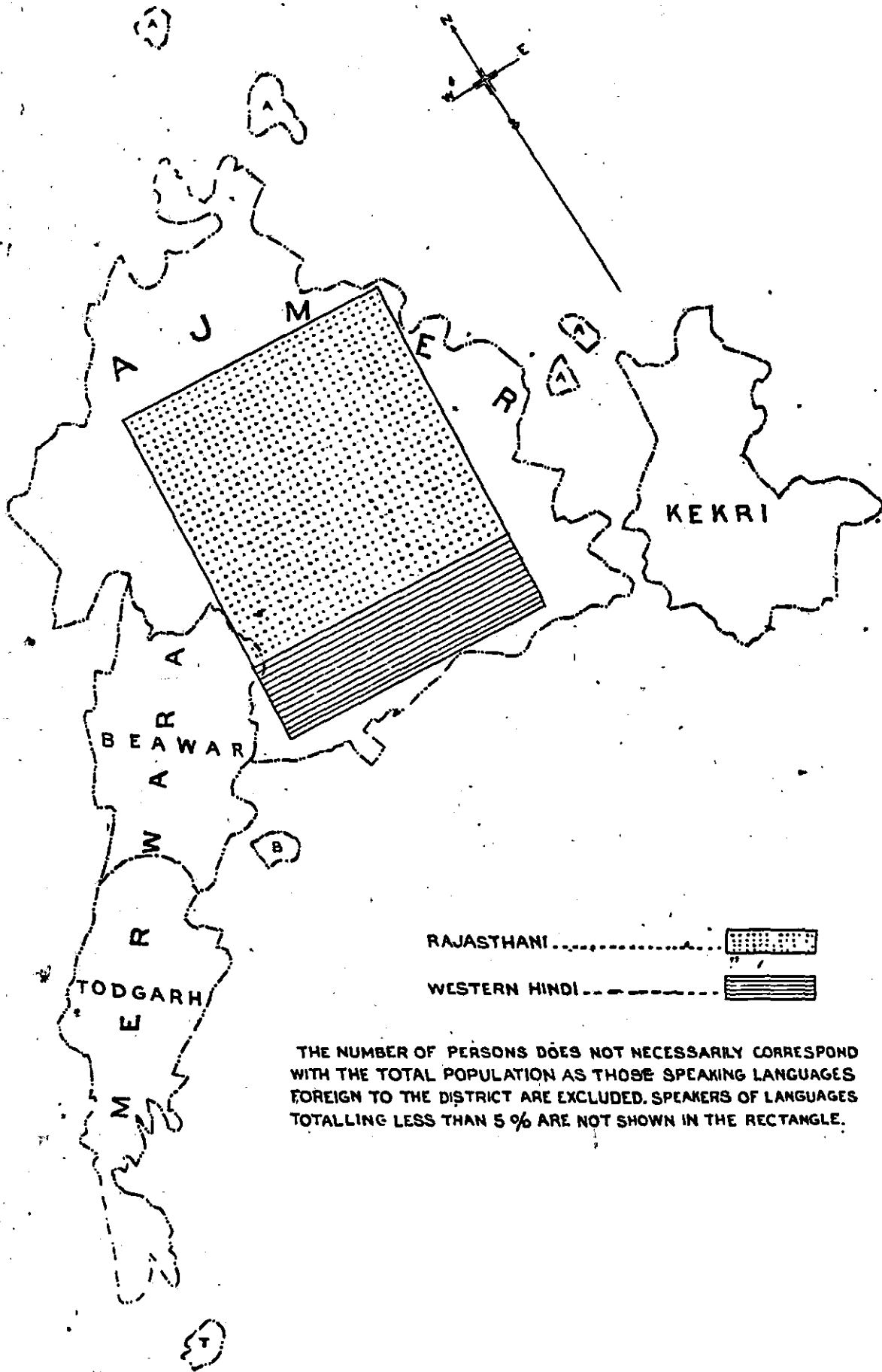
NOTE.—Figures for 1891 and 1881 are not available.

## 7.—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1981.				1921.				1911.		1901.	
	MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.		NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>PUBLIC.</b>	156	8,666	14	903	126	7,552	15	972	90	5,930	66	5,477
Arts Colleges ...	1	186	...	...	1	87	...	...	1	89	1	266
Secondary Schools.	14	1,486	1	44	28	2,587	6	576	28	8,880	14	2,369
Primary Schools.	134	6,898	13	859	101	4,824	8	898	54	1,816	50	2,082
Training Schools.	1	55	...	...	1	54	1	8	2	45	1	10
All other Special Schools.	6	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	200	...	...
<b>PRIVATE.</b>	111	7,011	30	2,274	122	4,904	24	1,073	96	3,148	92	2,180
Secondary Schools.	12	2,445	9	492	2	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.	48	2,853	14	1,800	20	887	2	110	...	...	...	...
All other Special Schools.	2	180	1	24	1	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	3	405	...	...	4	906	20	252
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	87	3,419	22	954	92	2,852	72	1,928
Unrecognised Institutions	54	2,089	6	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>15,677</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>12,456</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>9,078</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>7,657</b>

# AJMER - MERWARA LINGUISTIC MAP

SCALE 1 SQ. INCH = 100,000 PERSONS  
SCALE 10 MILES = 1 INCH



RAJASTHANI ..... [Grid Pattern]  
WESTERN HINDI ..... [Horizontal Lines]

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CORRESPOND WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION AS THOSE SPEAKING LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO THE DISTRICT ARE EXCLUDED. SPEAKERS OF LANGUAGES TOLLING LESS THAN 5 % ARE NOT SHOWN IN THE RECTANGLE.

# CHAPTER X.

## Language.

1. Entries as regards Language were made on the General Schedule in column 14—'Mother Tongue' and column 15—'Other Language in daily or domestic use' and instructions were issued for the benefit of the Enumerating staff as to the names of the various dialects and the localities in which they might be expected to prevail. The languages spoken in Ajmer-Merwara are set forth in Imperial Table XV and the Subsidiary Table attached to this Chapter shows the distribution of the population per 100,000 among languages classified according to the Linguistic Survey. The Linguistic map shows that out of every 1,000 persons 983 speak Rajasthani or Western Hindi, 78 per cent. speaking Rajasthani and 22 per cent. speaking Western Hindi. Of the remaining 17 persons per 1,000, 5 speak English, 3 Gujerati, 2 Panjabi, 2 Marathi and 5 one or other of the remaining miscellaneous languages.

Reference to  
Statistics.

2. The following statement compares the figures obtained with those for the 1921 Census and the estimates of the Survey:—

Comparison  
with Linguistic  
Survey.

	1931.	1921.	Survey.
Marwari	217,070	166,488	304,300
Central Eastern Rajasthani	209,741	118,776	135,200
North-Eastern Rajasthani	649	91	...
Malvi	231	95	...
Western Hindi	122,848	199,825	41,000
Bhili	20	468	44,500
	550,559	485,743	525,000

3. When the figures for Rajasthani as a whole are considered, it will be seen that speakers of the Western (Marwari) and Eastern (Jaipuri and dialects) forms are fairly equally divided. The Survey ascribes a preponderance to the former and this is probably due to its assumption that the bulk of the Hindu Urban population is Marwari speaking. There is a general tendency however for all town dwellers, especially if educated to any extent, to return themselves as speakers of Hindi and Urdu. The Survey recognises that the Province is the meeting-point of the dialects of the Eastern and Western forms which are as follows:—

Rajasthani.

Included in Marwari are Merwari, Sarwari, Merwara and the Ajmer dialect while in Central Eastern Rajasthani are Kishangarhi and Ajmeri.

There is thus a debatable middle ground in which the population cannot just arbitrarily be assigned to one of the two forms.

4. The tendency to return this Mother Tongue among the Urban population is most marked and accounts for the variation from the Survey figures which only estimate 41,000 and all as Urdu speakers among the Muslim town dwellers.

Western Hindi.

5. The dialect of this language, said by the Survey to be spoken in the Southern part of Merwara by 44,500 persons, is 'Magra-ki-boli.' In most characteristics it agrees with Marwari and shares with it the tendency to substitute the letter 'h' for 's'. Thus 'huraj' Snn, for 'suraj'. In 1911, it was returned by 302 persons, in 1921 by 468, and at this Census there were only 20 speakers. It may therefore be considered, by that designation, to have completely disappeared.

BHIL.

6. The Province being entirely surrounded by States of the Rajputana Agency wherein are spoken various dialects of Rajasthani, no bilingualism exists except such as is acquired by outsiders residing in the Province by reason of their employment, trade, etc. Since records of such bilingualism are not of interest from a Census point of view, none of the entries have been tabulated.

Bilingualism.



## 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE ACCORDING TO CENSUS.

Family and Language.	Number of Speakers.		Per 100,000 of population of 1931.	Where chiefly spoken.
	1931.	1921.		
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A.—Vernaculars of India</b> ... ..	<b>557,076</b>	<b>492,438</b>	<b>99,426</b>	
<b>Austic Family</b>				
Kherwari ... ..	7	...	1	
<b>Dravidian Family</b>				
Tamil ... ..	815	118	56	
Malayalam ... ..	5	...	1	
Kanarese ... ..	4	7	1	
Kandhi or Kufi ... ..	1	...	...	
Telugu ... ..	114	47	20	
<b>Indo-European Family</b>				
Pashto ... ..	289	489	52	
Balochi ... ..	4	84	1	
Kashmiri ... ..	27	4	5	
Sanskrit ... ..	8	...	1	
Lahnda or Western Panjabi ... ..	46	62	8	
Sindhi ... ..	85	438	15	
Marathi ... ..	949	748	169	
Oriya ... ..	1	5	...	
Bihari ... ..	2	1,181	...	
Bengali ... ..	435	409	78	
Assamese ... ..	1	8	...	
Eastern Hindi ... ..	855	8	153	
Western Hindi ... ..	122,848	199,825	21,926	Ajmer City & other Urban Areas.
Rajasthanī ... ..	427,691	285,491	76,338	
Gujerati ... ..	1,626	1,806	290	
Bhili ... ..	20	468	4	
Khandesi ... ..	1	...	...	
Panjabi ... ..	1,256	1,976	224	
Central Pahari ... ..	49	18	9	
Eastern Pahari or Nepali ... ..	84	12	15	
Pahari (Unspecified) ... ..	53	...	9	
<b>Unclassed Languages</b>				
Gipsy languages ... ..	806	...	55	
<b>B.—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa</b> ... ..	<b>54</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Indo-European Family</b>				
Singhalese ... ..	1	...	...	
Persian ... ..	18	54	4	
<b>Tibeto-Chinese Family</b>				
Other Chinese languages ... ..	8	9	1	
<b>Semitic Family</b>				
Arabic ... ..	16	80	4	
Hebrew ... ..	7	...	1	
<b>Hamitic Family</b>				
Somali ... ..	2	...	...	
<b>Mongolian Family</b>				
Turkish ... ..	2	...	...	
<b>C.—European Languages</b> ... ..	<b>3,162</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>564</b>	
<b>Indo-European Family</b>				
English ... ..	2,972	2,587	580	Ajmer City & other Urban Areas.
Other European languages ... ..	190	103	84	

2.—COMPARISON OF TRIBE AND LANGUAGE TABLES.

TRIBE AND LANGUAGE.	STRENGTH OF TRIBE. (TABLE XVII).		NUMBER SPEAKING TRIBAL LANGUAGE ONLY.		NUMBER SPEAKING TRIBAL LANGUAGE AND SOME OTHER LANGUAGE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhil (Bhill) ... ..	4,261	4,052	16	4	...	...

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.—LANGUAGE.

LEGEND OF THE DETAIL SHOWN ON THE LINGUISTIC MAP.

PROVINCE.	TOTAL SPEAKERS.	SPEAKERS AND PERCENTAGES OF—	
		Rajasthani.	Western Hindi.
Ajmer-Merwara ... ..	550,589	427,691 78	122,848 22

NOTE.—Figures in Italics below absolute figures represent proportions per cent.

# CHAPTER XI.

## Religion.

Reference  
Statistics.

1. The religious distribution of the people of Ajmer-Merwara is shown in Imperial Table XVI, while on the fly-leaf to the Table are shown the numbers by various sects of those returned as Christians. The important features of the statistics are further set out in three Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter and they show:—

- (1). the general distribution of the population by Religions,
- (2). the number and variation of the Christian population, and
- (3). the Religions of the Urban and Rural population.

The social map shows by Tehsils the percentages of those belonging to the most numerous religions, Hindus being further sub-divided into Hinduised Primitive Tribes, Depressed castes and other Hindus.

The instructions as regards the record of each individual's religion to be recorded in column 4 of the Schedule, were that sects of Muslims, Jains and Christians were to be entered and that Aryas, Brahmos and Deo Samajists were not to be entered merely as Hindus as their numbers were required to be known separately.

General Distri-  
bution.

2. The general distribution shows that of every 1,000 persons in the Province 775 are Hindus, 173 Muslims, 35 Jains, 12 Christians and 3 of the Tribal Religions. The remaining two are divided among Sikhs, Zoroastrians and Jews.

Main Variation  
since 1921.

3. The population of the Province as a whole has increased by 13·1 per cent. during the decade and before discussing the figures for each religion in detail it is interesting to observe how the two main religions of Hindus and Muslims in Ajmer City and the 4 Tehsils have contributed to this general increase.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VARIATION, 1921-31.

Unit.	Brahmanic Hindus.			Muslims.		
	1931.	1921.	Variation per cent.	1931.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Ajmer City.	69,433	52,088	+33·0	40,548	53,470	-24·1
Ajmer Tehsil.	155,302	133,500	+16·3	27,938	24,045	+16·2
Kekri Sub-Division:	102,621	89,012	+15·1	4,997	4,147	+20·5
Beawar Tehsil } Todgarh Tehsil }	104,551	88,282	+18·5	23,650	20,114	+17·5
Total.	431,907	362,832	+19·0	97,133	101,776	-4·7

It will be seen that if the assumed number of pilgrims (15,000), who attended the Urs fair in Ajmer City from all parts of India during the Census of 1921, is deducted from the whole Muslim population, the variation changes from -4·7 to +12 per cent. while the corresponding increase in the total population would be 16·6. Excepting in Ajmer City there is little difference in the contribution that each of these two main communities have made to the total increase in the population.

Hindu and Tribal.

4. As is well-known, the dividing line between the lower elements of Hinduism on the one hand and Animistic beliefs on the other, is very ill-defined and the general tendency at each successive Census for the latter to be returned

in reduced numbers is very marked on the present occasion. Actual figures were 4,736 in 1921 and 1,509 at this Census, so that the difference can be considered as having gone to swell the figures for Hindus. The large increase among Hindus in Ajmer City is due to trade activity and new commercial enterprises while the slightly abnormal increase in the Merwara Sub-division can be ascribed to the return to their villages of soldiers of the Rawat and Merat communities who are now no longer enlisted in the Army.

5. It has been seen that, except in Ajmer City, the increase in persons of the Muslim faith is no less than that of the Hindus. As at previous Censuses, a return of sect was obtained and the numbers of each in 1921 and 1931 were as follows:—

Muslim.

	1931.	1921.
Sunni	94,411	100,363
Shia	1,304	1,190
Ahal-i-Hadis	192	223
Unspecified	1,226	...

It can therefore be assumed that the large majority of the pilgrims who attended the Urs fair in 1921 were Sunnis. Those returned as Unspecified on this occasion were mostly from the Beawar Tehsil.

6. Persons of this religion have increased during the decade from 18,422 to 19,497, a variation of only +5.8 per cent. Comparisons by sect are as follows:—

Jain.

Sect.	1931.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Swetambari.	9,226	8,613	+ 7.1
Digambari.	6,145	6,376	— 3.6
Baistola (Dhundia).	3,810	2,292	+70.5
Terapanthi.	104	817	—87.3
Others.	212	324	—34.6

7. Of the 6,947 Christians 4,039 are Indians and the remainder 'Others', that is, Europeans, Americans, Anglo-Indians, etc. Comparisons with figures for 1921 are as follows:—

Christian.

	1931.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Indians	4,039	3,843	+ 20.8
Others	2,908	2,188	+ 32.9
(a) British Subjects.	1,524	1,400	+ 8.9
(b) Non-British subjects	152	42	+261.9
(c) Anglo-Indians	1,232	746	+ 65.1

The details by sects of Christians as a whole are Roman Catholics 2,051, India United Churches 1,817, Anglican Communion 1,640, Methodists 699 and Others 740.

A note on Christianity and Mission work in Ajmer-Merwara was published as an Appendix to Chapter IV of the Census Report for 1921 and need not be repeated here. The increase over and above the normal among Indian Christians during the intercensal period is very marked.

At this Census no Indian Christian has been returned under the caste to which he belonged prior to conversion.

8. Of the remaining 3,299 persons of the population whose religions have not already been discussed 2,602 belong to the Arya Samaj, 341 are Sikhs, 301 are Parsis (Zoroastrians), while 49 are Jews, 4 are Buddhists and 2 persons returned no religion.

Other Religion

## CHAPTER XL.—RELIGION.

## 1.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGIONS.

RELIGION.	ACTUAL NUMBER IN 1931.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN						VARIATION PER CENT.					PERCENTAGE NET VARIATION	
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931—31.	1911—21.	1901—11.	1891—1901.	1881—91.		1881—
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Hindu, Brahmanic ...	481,007	7,709	7,826	7,760	7,977	8,084	8,152	+ 19.0	- 0.6	+ 2.1	- 12.9	+ 10.2	+	
Hindu, Arya ...	2,002	46	80	19	8	21	...	+ 72.4	+ 70.5	+ 141.5	- 68.4	...	...	
Muslim ...	97,188	1,784	2,055	1,815	1,510	1,869	1,255	- 4.5	+ 25.0	+ 12.5	- 9.0	+ 28.8	+	
Jain ...	19,497	348	372	405	418	497	527	+ 5.8	- 5.2	+ 1.9	- 26.0	+ 10.8	-	
Christian ...	6,947	124	112	108	78	80	48	+ 25.5	+ 1.8	+ 45.8	+ 88.4	+ 20.0	+	
Tribal ...	1,009	27	30	79	...	...	...	- 68.1	+ 19.0	...	...	...	...	
Sikh ...	841	0	4	28	0	4	4	+ 55.7	- 70.2	+ 249.2	+ 28.0	+ 17.0	+	
Zoroastrian ...	801	5	4	5	8	4	2	+ 42.7	- 19.5	+ 59.8	- 17.2	+ 104.0	+	
Jew ...	49	1	1	1	...	1	2	+ 90.0	- 7.4	...	...	- 24.5	+	

\*Figures for 1881 are not known.

## 2.—CHRISTIANS.—NUMBER AND VARIATIONS.

ACTUAL NUMBERS.						VARIATION PER CENT.					
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931—31.	1911—21.	1901—11.	1891—01.	1881—01.	1881—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6,947	5,591	5,452	3,712	2,688	2,225	+ 25.0	+ 1.8	+ 45.8	+ 88.4	+ 20.0	+

## 3.—RELIGIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE—						NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE—					
Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Muslim.	Tribal.	Others.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Muslim.	Tribal.	Other.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
844	6,866	860	2,032	...	28	20	8,461	342	1,127	40	...

NOTE.—Figures of Hindus include Aryas also.

APPENDIX.

LEGEND OF THE DETAIL SHOWN ON THE SOCIAL MAP.

Tehsil or Sub-Division.	Total Population.	Numbers and percentages of—						
		TRIBAL. RELIGION.	HINDUISD PRIMITIVE TRIBES.	DEPRESSED CLASSES.	OTHER HINDUS.	MUSLIMS.	OTHERS.	JAINS.
...	810,681	145	2,872	41,773	182,207	68,486	6,992	8,156
		...	<i>1°</i>	<i>13°</i>	<i>59°</i>	<i>22°</i>	<i>3°</i>	<i>3°</i>
...	118,287	814	8,318	20,173	79,146	4,997	64	8,275
		...	<i>3°</i>	<i>18°</i>	<i>70°</i>	<i>4°</i>	...	<i>5°</i>
...	87,648	...	687	10,341	49,487	28,098	521	8,514
		...	<i>1°</i>	<i>12°</i>	<i>57°</i>	<i>26°</i>	...	<i>4°</i>
...	48,731	1,050	8	4,448	40,049	557	67	2,552
		<i>3°</i>	...	<i>9°</i>	<i>83°</i>	<i>1°</i>	...	<i>5°</i>
...	560,292	1,509	6,885	76,735	350,889	97,138	7,644	19,497
		...	<i>1°</i>	<i>14°</i>	<i>64°</i>	<i>17°</i>	<i>1°</i>	<i>3°</i>

NOTE.—Figures in Italics below absolute figures represent proportions per cent.

THE TRIBES AND CASTES OF AJMER-MERWARA  
PER MILE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION

RAWAT 148						
GUJAR 63			RAIGAR 40		MALI 26	AGARWAL 18
SHEIKH 54		BALAI 35		PATHAN 26	BHIL 15	NAI 13
JAT 53		RAJPUT 31		OSWAL 24	SAIYED 13	
BRAHMAN 49			KUMHAR 29		KOLI 19	
MERAT 46			CHAMAR 28		DAROGA 18	
BHANGI 12	SADHU 10	MINA 9	TELI 8	SARAOGI 7	INDIAN CHRISTIAN 7	OTHERS 201

# CHAPTER XII.

## Race, Tribe and Caste.

1. The figures relating to Race, Tribe and Caste are found in Imperial Table XVII. Variations among certain Primitive or Semi-primitive Tribes during the past 50 years are shown in Imperial Table XVIII while Imperial Table XIX shows certain details regarding Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Subsidiary Table 1 at the end of this Chapter shows variations in certain castes, etc. since 1901. The map at the beginning of this Volume shows *inter alia* the proportion of Depressed Hindu castes in each of the Sub-divisions and Tehsils in the Province, while the diagram prefacing this Chapter illustrates the proportion of the more numerous castes, tribes, and races per mille of the total population.

Reference to Statistics.

2. Column 8 of the Schedule was provided for the return of Caste, Race, etc. and the instructions to the staff were as follows:—

Instructions to Enumerators.

“In the case of all Hindus, except Rajputs and Brahmans, you are only to enter the caste and not the sub-caste. A caste means the biggest group of persons of the same religion (excepting Jains and Hindus of the same caste among themselves) outside which a man cannot marry. Enter the caste of Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Aryas, Brahmans and the tribes of Muslims and Aboriginal tribes and the race of Christians, Buddhists and Parsis, etc. Sikhs and Aryas are not to be pressed into disclosing their castes if they do not wish to do so. Do not enter anyone as Bania or Mahajan but enter Agarwal, Oswal or whatever caste of Bania the person belongs to. Do not use words which merely indicate the work a person does, such as Mehtar nor vague words like Bengali, Punjabi or Gujarati which are not names of castes. In the case of Brahmans and Rajputs enter the clan or sub-division e.g., <sup>Rajput</sup>Chauhan, <sup>Brahman</sup>Gaur. As regards Muslims, if they belong to any caste, the members of which will not marry with any other Muslim caste, enter the name of that caste, for instance Julaha, Pinara, etc., otherwise enter the tribe they belong to e.g., Sheikh, Saiyed, Pathan, Moghal. In the case of Indian Christians, enter the caste they belonged to before conversion. If they object to telling you this, enter them as Indian Christians. In the case of all married women, except Rajputs, enter their caste as that of their husbands. A married Rajput woman's clan should be that of her father. In the case of all unmarried females enter the caste of their father.”

3. Caste being one of the most familiar features of the Indian population, it is safe to say that the return is reasonably accurate. Enumerators were all local men who were generally well-acquainted with the population in their blocks. Travellers and strangers were not so well-known and instances may have occurred of persons passing themselves off as of higher castes than they actually were. Entries may have been made of obscure sub-divisions of castes not found in the Province. Darogas, etc. may have tried to pass themselves off as Rajputs but where they were known the entry was not accepted.

Accuracy of the return.

4. There was the usual crop of requests for a change of nomenclature which are reproduced in the following statement:—

Old Castes under New Names.

Caste to which usually recognised as belonging.	New nomenclature requested by some of the communities concerned.
1. Daroga.	Rawana Rajput.
2. Mali.	Sainik Kshatriya.
3. Khati or Sutar.	Jangida Brahman.
4. Nai.	Kuleen-Brahman or Nai Brahman.
5. Kurmi.	Kurmi-Kshatriya.
6. Sonar.	Mair-Sonar and Bamaniya-Sonar.
7. Sevag, Rankawat and Bhojak.	Brahman.
8. Julaha.	Momin or Sheikh Momin.



The application of the Darogas (1) was definitely rejected since in this Province and in the Rajputana Agency it was held to be essential that only *ast* or true Rajputs had a claim to be designated as such. The applications of Malis (2), Khatris (3), Kurmis (5), Sevags, Rankawats and Bhojaks (7) and Julahas (8) were accepted though no entries were recorded of Nos. 2, 5 and 8. The requests from the Nais and Sonars were rejected. The entry of Jangida Brahman was accepted from Khatris, but was tabulated under, but separated from, the latter designation for purposes of comparison with the figures obtained at previous Censuses. Some of the applications suggested that the Abstraction Office should summarily alter the return of all persons shown under the better known name of the caste to the new designation, but this was definitely refused. In addition to these by no means unanimous requests, a suggestion was received that all members of the numerous Rawat community should be recorded as Chauhan Rajputs. There being little valid title to this, it was very summarily rejected.

Value of the  
Return of Caste.

5. The efforts of a few Indians with advanced ideas to abolish the caste system have met with little response in this Province. A return of caste or race was obtained from all save 1,268 persons. In the case of 28, the entry was blank and for the remainder erroneous entries such as Sikh, Arya, Muslim, etc. had to be treated as 'Caste Unspecified.'

It has been suggested, from time to time, that the Census enquiry should not extend to a person's caste as it tends to perpetuate social cleavage. The fact, however, remains that, apart from official recognition, caste remains, and will be for very many years to come the guiding principle in the life of every Hindu. This being the case, to omit it from the Census record, would be to deprive it of the one feature in which the average Indian is interested.

The Principal  
Castes of the Pro-  
vince.

6. The diagram at the beginning of this Chapter shows that the well-known and numerous Hindu castes of Rawat, Gujar, Jat, Brahman, Raigar, Balai, Rajput, Kumhar, Chamar and Mali—in this order of numerical superiority—comprise just over half the total population. By adding the Muslim Sheikhs, Pathans, Saiyeds and Merats, the mercantile castes of Agarwal, Oswal and Saraogi, the Indian Christians, and the castes of Bhil, Nai, Koli, Daroga, Bhangi, Sadhu, Mina and Teli, we find that 80 per cent. of the population have already been accounted for.

The castes shown in Imperial Table XVII were selected both for numerical superiority and general interest. All Depressed Hindu castes have, however, been shown in detail, whatever their numbers. Christians are shown as 'Indians' and 'Others', the latter including Europeans and Americans, etc.

Depressed Castes.

7. Depressed Hindu castes are those whose touch is pollution and from whose hands orthodox Hindus will not accept food or water. In this Province the following castes are considered as Depressed:—

1. Aheri.	12. Dhanak.	23. Nat.
2. Bagri.	13. Dhed.	24. Pasi.
3. Balai.	14. Garoda.	25. Raigar.
4. Bambhi.	15. Ghancha.	26. Rawal.
5. Bansphod.	16. Kalbelia.	27. Sansi.
6. Bargi.	17. Kanjar.	28. Sarbhangi.
7. Bazigar.	18. Khangar.	29. Sargara.
8. Bhangi.	19. Korla.	30. Satis.
9. Bidakia.	20. Kuchband.	31. Thori.
10. Chamar.	21. Mahar.	32. Tirgar.
11. Dabgar.	22. Meghwal.	

All sections of the population, however, avail themselves freely of the facilities for travel and in Railway carriages and Motor omnibuses little heed is paid to the castes of one's neighbours and a Chamar may with impunity jostle a Brahman. On such occasions pollution by touch passes unnoticed but views as regards contamination of food and water remain unchanged. Members of depressed castes suffer such disabilities as, restriction in the use of wells for drawing water, temple entry and the use of schools by their children. Various estimates have been made as regards the total number of persons in India who suffer from such social disabilities but, in this Province their recorded number is 76,735, or 14 per cent. of the total population. In the States of the adjacent Rajputana Agency, their proportions per cent. vary from 20·3 in Bharatpur to 4·9 in Dungarpur and 1·9 in Kushalgarh. Their

proportion in the whole Agency is 14 per cent. As regards their disabilities in acquiring education, these are best demonstrated by the fact that, per thousand males, Brahmans have 512, Other Hindus 131 and these Depressed castes only 42 literates. It should not however be assumed that the demand for education is widespread or is altogether frustrated by the machinations of other Hindus. For males 7 years and over, the numerous Rawats can only show a ratio of 56 compared with the ratios of 44 and 38 for the Depressed castes of Balais and Raigars respectively.

8. *Rawats and Merats.*—These two numerous communities together form nearly one-fifth of the total population. Colonel Tod in his 'Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan' calls them 'Mers or Meras, a branch of the Chitas an important sub-division of the Minas.' Colonel Dixon in his 'Sketch of Mairwara' alludes to them all as Mairs, distinguishing those who were Muslims as Mairats. The 1881 Provincial Census Report remarked that they liked to be called Rawats but that they were generally called Mers. Those who were not Muslims were variously enumerated as Mers (32,946), Merat Gorats (7,711), Barar Rawats (20,036) and Chitas (132) and all were classified as Non-Hindu Aboriginal Castes and Tribes totalling 60,825. In 1891 the tribes were similarly designated but all were definitely returned as Hindus or Muslims, those styled Hindu Rawats on this occasion totalling 30,844. The same nomenclature was found at subsequent Censuses and in 1921 the return showed as Hindus, 14,585 Mers, 1,990 Merat Gorats and 53,270 Rawats and treated Mers and Gorats as 'Forest and Hill Tribes' and Rawats as 'Cultivators,' a most invidious distinction which, considering their homogeneous character, should not be perpetrated again.

Notes on the Principal Castes.

It is thus seen that 'Mer' has been steadily replaced by 'Rawat' and as at this Census only 1,544 persons were returned as Mers, it was decided to record all as Rawats which, considering the mixed origin of the tribes, their strong partiality for the appellation, and their marked dislike for the term 'Mer', can cause no confusion. The same remarks apply with equal force to the Muslim branch known as Merat and composed of Kathats, Chitas, etc.

It is not necessary to repeat the many surmises that exist about the origin of these people. Previous Census Reports and Gazetteers reveal these in full. It is interesting to note, however, that fifty years ago, those who had not, if only in name, been converted to Islam, were recorded as Animists, while they are now recognised as Hindus. This uplift may, in part, be ascribed to their association with the Army which extended from 1822, when the Merwara Battalion was raised, to 1926 when it was decided that, in spite of the fact that suitable men of able bodied ages enlisted almost to a man during the great war, their martial qualities were not such as rendered them fit for service in the modernised Indian Army.

Tribes.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rawats.	81,989	43,363	39,577
Merats.	25,649	13,623	12,026

Their acceptance as a martial class undoubtedly tended to increase their social prestige and their own observance of the main tenets of recognised

Hinduism. A return to their former role of caterans and marauders is unlikely, but the regrettable decision of the Military authorities as to their martial qualities will in time of scarcity sorely try this hitherto intensely loyal community. Imperial Table XVII shows that the population of these tribes is as shown in the margin.

*Gujars and Jats.*—Gujars (35,063) and Jats (29,992) are, after the Rawats, the next most numerous castes. They are hardly found at all in the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils. In the Rural areas of the Ajmer and Kekri Sub-divisions, they form nearly 24 per cent. of the population. The Jats are the best and most prosperous cultivators in the Province.

*Brahmans.*—number 27,670, the most numerous castes being Gaur (4,362), Gujar Gaur (2,785) and Maithel (2,540). They are found all over the Province to a varying extent, ranging from 10,860 persons in Ajmer City to 341 in the Todgarh Tehsil.

*Rajputs.*—Rajputs are as elsewhere the aristocracy of the population and about one-third of the Ajmer and almost the whole of the Kekri Sub-division are held by them on Istimrari tenure. The principal Estates in order of precedence are Bhinai, Sawar, Masuda, Pisangan, Junia, Deolia, Kharwa, Bandanwara, Mehrun, Para, Deogaon-Baghera, Govindgarh, Tantoti, Barli, Bagsuri and Kerot. With the exception of Sawar who belongs to a Sesodia family, the other Tazimi Istimrardars all are of the Rathor clan. Rajputs number 17,273 persons, 9,687 being males and 7,586 females. The marginal state-

Clan.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1. Bargujar.	21	12	9
2. Chauhan.	1,611	861	750
3. Gehlot.	192	105	87
Sesodia.	1,135	424	711
4. Gaur.	545	328	222
5. Jadon.	140	78	62
Bhatti.	431	245	186
6. Jhala.	28	22	6
7. Kachwaha.	2,656	1,124	1,532
8. Parihar.	147	87	60
9. Ponwar.	562	305	257
10. Rathor.	5,782	3,768	2,019
11. Solanki.	312	166	146
12. Tonwar.	273	176	97
Unspecified.	3,265	1,902	1,363
Doubtful.	178	94	79
Total.	17,273	9,687	7,586

ment shows the strength of each exogamous clan. Where females exceed males, as among the Sesodias and Kachwahas it is due to the immigration of females from the neighbouring States of Rajputana for marriage into other clans.

Similarly the marked deficiency of females among Rathors may be ascribed to the fact that many have been given in marriage to Sesodias and Kachwahas etc., across the border.

Variations in Castes, etc.

9. Subsidiary Table 1 shows that, among the more numerous communities, notable increases per cent. during the past decade have occurred among Brahmans (17·0), Rajputs (25·4), Darogas (18·7), Merats (44·5), Rawats (18·7), Chamars (29·6) and Raigars (18·1). The increase among Merats at first sight appears to be a startling one but marriages still take place between them and Rawats and instances have occurred of the husband recording himself as a Muslim Merat and his wife as a Hindu Rawat. The progeny of such marriages may have, to an increasing extent, been recorded as Merats. The increase among the two communities combined is 24 per cent. and is affected in some degree by the return to their homes of soldiers from the Army. The recorded increase of 29·6 per cent. among Chamars is tinged with the suspicion that their numbers at every Census fluctuate, apart from natural causes, according to the inclusion or exclusion of closely allied low castes at the whim of enumerators.

The increase in the other communities cited is not such as to call for comment especially when it is remembered that by excluding the pilgrim population of 1921, the increase for the whole Province can be assessed as 16 per cent.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

1.—VARIATION IN CASTE, TRIBE, ETC. SINCE 1901.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	PERSONS.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.			PERCENTAGE OF NET VARIATION 1901—1931.	REASONS FOR MARKED VARIATION.
	1901.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921—1931.	1911—1931.	1901—1911.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahman ...	27,670	28,648	24,042	25,095	+ 17.0	- 1.7	- 4.2	+ 10.3	
Rajput ...	17,278	18,772	14,802	15,508	+ 25.4	- 3.7	- 7.8	+ 11.4	
Agarwal ...	9,824	8,752	8,409	8,797	+ 12.2	+ 4.1	+ 121.5	+ 158.7	
Oswal ...	18,536	12,896	14,228	9,547	+ 9.2	- 12.9	+ 49.0	+ 41.8	
Daroga ...	10,182	8,579	8,952	5,988	+ 18.7	- 4.2	+ 50.8	+ 71.5	
Gujar ...	35,068	31,912	35,059	36,707	+ 9.9	- 9.0	- 4.5	- 4.5	
Jat ...	29,992	25,896	30,487	27,952	+ 15.8	- 15.1	+ 9.1	+ 7.8	
Mali ...	14,663	13,176	14,340	15,859	+ 11.3	- 3.1	- 9.6	- 7.5	
Bhil ...	8,313	6,812	6,509	5,325	+ 22.0	+ 4.7	+ 22.2	+ 56.1	
Merat ...	25,649	17,745	17,898	9,082	+ 44.5	+ .8	+ 94.9	+ 182.4*	* Excludes Chita previous to 1931. Figures for 1901 are unreliable.
Mina ...	5,252	3,939	4,228	64	+ 33.3	- 6.7	+ 6,498.4	+ 8,106.3†	† Returns of 1901 doubtful.
Rawat ...	82,989	69,845	71,661	58,858	+ 18.7	- 2.5	+ 33.6	+ 54.0	
Koli ...	10,591	7,230	6,565	3,355	+ 46.5	+ 10.1	- 21.4	+ 26.8	
Kumhar ...	16,005	13,871	14,130	11,267	+ 15.4	- 1.8	+ 25.3	+ 42.1	
Balai ...	19,874†	20,512	23,773	22,358	- 3.1	- 13.7	+ 6.8	- 11.1†	† Some returned as Bambhi in 1931.
Chamar ...	15,915	12,378	13,351	12,350	+ 29.6	- 3.0	- 31.0	- 17.8	
Raigar ...	22,604	19,184	19,358	14,293	+ 18.1	- 3.6	+ 33.9	+ 58.1	
Pathan ...	14,527	14,004	11,420	11,048	+ 3.7	+ 22.6	+ 3.4	+ 31.5	
Sheikh ...	30,094	33,632	25,130	31,972	- 22.1	+ 53.7	- 21.4	- 5.9	
Anglo-Indian ...	1,232	746	710	341	+ 65.1	+ 5.1	+ 108.2	+ 261.8	
<i>Europeans.</i>									
(a) British Subjects ...	1,524	1,400	1,702	917	+ 8.9	- 17.7	+ 85.6	+ 66.2	
(b) Others ...	152	42	53	92	+ 261.9	- 20.8	- 42.4	+ 65.2	

**TABLE I.**  
**Area, Houses and Population.**

Throughout these Tables, both Imperial and Provincial, the population includes that of 115 inhabited villages belonging to Mewar and Marwar States situated in the Merwara sub-division and administered by the British Government. Their details are shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of State.	Area in sq miles.	Number of inhabited villages.	Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Mewar ...	221	98	9,852	23,092	21,371	44,463
2	Marwar ...	50	22	1,951	4,598	4,248	8,846
	Total ...	271	116	11,803	27,690	25,619	53,309

**TABLE II.**  
**Variation in Population since 1881.**

TABLE I. Area, Houses and Population. TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited Towns.	Inhabited Villages.	OCCUPIED HOUSES			POPULATION.								
				Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
							Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>AJMER-MERWARA</b>	2,711	5	747	122,213	37,778	84,435	560,292	180,199	380,093	296,081	98,874	197,207	264,211	81,325	182,886
Ajmer City ...		1	...	28,584	28,584	...	119,524	119,524	...	66,014	66,014	...	58,510	58,510	...
Ajmer Tehsil..		1	267	42,058	4,090	87,978	191,107	21,397	169,710	100,399	11,981	88,598	90,708	9,586	81,172
Kekri Sub-division		2	160	24,898	2,627	22,271	118,287	10,936	102,851	58,380	5,692	52,638	54,957	5,244	49,713
Beawar Tehsil		1	238	20,849	7,587	18,308	87,648	28,842	59,801	46,182	15,807	30,825	41,511	13,035	28,476
Todgarh Tehsil		...	87	10,888	...	10,888	48,731	...	42,781	25,206	...	25,206	23,525	...	23,525

TABLE II. Variation in Population since 1881.

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881.

DISTRICT.	PERSONS.						VARIATION-INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)					Net variation in period 1881-1931. Increase +. Decrease -.
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>AJMER-MERWARA</b>	560,292	495,271	501,395	476,912	542,358	460,722	+ 65,021	- 6,124	+ 24,483	- 65,446	+ 81,636	+ 99,570
Ajmer City ...	119,524	119,512	86,222	78,839	68,843	48,785	+ 6,012	+ 27,290	+ 12,388	+ 4,996	+ 20,108	+ 70,789
Ajmer Tehsil...	191,107	166,594	187,805	298,614	358,516	810,558	+ 24,518	- 21,911	+ 548	- 59,902	+ 42,968	- 6,159
Kekri Sub-division ...	118,287	98,854	106,357				+ 14,483	- 7,508				
Beawar Tehsil	87,643	72,524	121,011	109,459	119,999	58,707	+ 15,119	- 4,700	+ 11,552	- 10,540	+ 18,565	+ 34,940
Todgarh Tehsil	48,731	48,787				42,727	+ 4,944					

DISTRICT.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>AJMER-MERWARA</b>	296,081	269,566	266,198	251,026	288,325	248,844	264,211	225,705	235,197	225,886	254,033	211,878
Ajmer City ...	66,014	67,597	47,854	39,467	37,985	27,347	58,510	45,915	38,868	34,872	30,858	21,388
Ajmer Tehsil..	100,399	89,266	90,197	158,917	185,562	168,522	90,708	77,828	88,608	189,697	167,954	145,231
Kekri Sub-division...	58,380	51,204	55,860				54,957	47,650	50,997			
Beawar Tehsil	46,182	38,787	64,287	57,642	64,778	56,175	41,511	33,787	56,724	51,817	55,221	45,259
Todgarh Tehsil	25,206	22,762					23,525	21,625				

**TABLE III.**

**Towns and villages classified by population.**

**TABLE IV.**

**Towns classified by population with variation since 1881.**

A Town, as defined in the Census Code, includes every Municipality of whatever size and every Cantonment.

The population of Deoli includes that residing in the small Agency area outside Municipal limits but immediately adjoining.

**TABLE V.**

**Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion.**

In this Table, Towns are arranged alphabetically.

The figures for Hindus include those of Aryss, Brahmos and Deo Samajists.

The column for 'Others' includes the following :—

District.	Towns etc.	Religion.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ajmer-Merwara	Ajmer City.	Buddhist	4	4	...
	"	Jew	42	26	16
	"	Religion not returned	2	2	...
	Beawar.	Jew	7	3	4

The Civil and Military population of Nasirabad Cantonment is as below :—

	Civil	Military
Population	19,347	2,050

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages classified by Population.

DISTRICT.	Total No. of inhabited towns and villages.	Population.	Under 500.		500 to 1,000.		1,000 to 2,000.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>AJMER-MERWARA.</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>560,292</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>114,117</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>103,618</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>79,211</b>
Ajmer City ... ..	1	119,521	...	...	...	...	...	...
✓ Ajmer Tehsil ... ..	268	191,107	145	88,917	76	59,399	38	48,918
✓ Kekri Sub-Division ... ..	162	113,287	97	26,918	38	27,016	14	19,111
✓ Beawar Tehsil ... ..	284	87,648	208	86,261	19	18,435	5	7,000
Todgarh Tehsil ... ..	87	48,781	59	12,021	16	10,874	7	9,111

TABLE III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES

TABLE IV.

Towns Classified by Population.

TABLE IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

TOWN.	DISTRICT.	Description of town (Municipality, Suburb, Cantonment, etc.)	POPULATION.						IN 1921-31
			1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>AJMER-MERWARA</b>	<b>Urban Population.</b>	...	<b>180,199</b>	<b>164,697</b>	<b>140,394</b>	<b>129,411</b>	<b>123,915</b>	<b>92,003</b>	<b>+ 15,500</b>
Class I.	100,000 and over.								
Ajmer City ... ..	Ajmer-Merwara ...	M.	119,524	118,512	86,322	78,839	68,848	48,785	+ 6,000
Class III.	20,000 to 50,000	...	<b>49,739</b>	<b>42,013</b>	<b>43,041</b>	<b>44,422</b>	<b>42,688</b>	<b>37,149</b>	<b>+ 7,722</b>
Beawar ... ..	Ajmer-Merwara ...	M.	28,342	22,362	22,800	21,928	20,978	15,329	+ 4,900
✓ Nasirabad ... ..	Ajmer-Merwara ...	C.	* 21,897	19,651	20,241	22,494	21,710	21,320	+ 1,700
Class V.	5,000 to 10,000								
Kekri ... ..	Ajmer-Merwara ...	M.	7,179	5,698	5,926	7,053	7,100	6,119	+ 1,400
Class VI.	Under 5,000								
✓ Deoli ... ..	Ajmer-Merwara ...	M.	8,757	8,474	5,205	4,097	5,284	Not available	+ 2,000

\* Includes 2,050 males subject to Military law.

TABLE V.

Towns by Religion.

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED BY RELIGION

TOWNS.	MUNICIPALITY, CANTONMENT, Etc.	URBAN POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSLIM.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>AJMER-MERWARA</b>	...	<b>180,199</b>	<b>98,874</b>	<b>81,325</b>	<b>112,911</b>	<b>61,420</b>	<b>51,491</b>	<b>53,905</b>	<b>29,881</b>	<b>24,020</b>
Ajmer City ... ..	M.	119,524	66,014	68,510	71,314	39,121	32,198	40,548	22,746	17,800
Beawar ... ..	M.	28,342	15,907	13,035	20,105	10,851	9,254	5,069	2,707	2,360
Deoli ... ..	M.	8,757	2,048	1,709	2,070	1,705	1,365	595	292	300
Kekri ... ..	M.	7,179	3,644	3,535	5,804	2,685	2,619	1,369	674	600
Nasirabad ... ..	C.	21,807	11,861	9,536	13,118	7,058	6,060	6,324	3,462	2,860



## CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE III.  
Towns and Villages classified  
by Population.

2,000 to 3,000.		5,000 to 10,000.		10,000 to 20,000.		20,000 to 50,000.		50,000 to 100,000.		100,000 and over.		Encampments, Boat & Rail- way popula- tion unclassified.
Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
31	86,487	1	7,179	...	...	2	49,588	...	...	1	118,579	1,486
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	118,579	945
18	84,350	...	...	...	...	1	21,397	...	...	...	...	940
19	89,052	1	7,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,411	...	...	...	...	1	38,191	...	...	...	...	355
5	16,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

## WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1881.

TABLE IV.  
Towns classified by Population.

VARIATION - CREASE (+), DECREASE (-).				Variation in period- 1881 to 1931. Increase (+). Decrease (-).	MALES.			FEMALES.		
1911-21.	1901-11.	1891-01.	1881-91.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
+ 24,303	+ 10,983	+ 5,496	+ 31,912	+ 88,196	98,874	95,755	77,177	81,325	68,942	63,217
+ 27,290	+ 12,388	+ 4,996	+ 20,108	+ 70,789	66,014	67,597	47,354	58,510	45,915	38,868
- 1,028	- 1,381	+ 1,734	+ 5,539	+ 12,590	27,168	23,327	23,626	22,571	18,686	19,415
- 488	+ 672	+ 950	+ 5,149	+ 12,518	15,307	12,016	12,828	13,035	10,946	10,472
- 590	- 2,258	+ 784	+ 890	+ 77	11,861	11,311	11,298	9,586	8,340	8,948
- 228	- 1,127	- 47	+ 981	+ 1,060	3,644	2,918	3,126	3,535	2,735	2,800
- 1,781	+ 1,108	- 1,187	Not available	...	2,048	1,918	3,071	1,709	1,556	2,134

## POPULATION BY RELIGION.

TABLE V.  
Towns by Religion.

JAIN.			CHRISTIAN.			TRIBAL.			ZOROASTRIAN.			SIKH.			OTHERS.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
6,490	3,527	2,963	6,202	3,642	2,560	1	1	...	300	141	159	335	227	108	55	35	20
2,942	1,580	1,362	4,161	2,242	1,919	1	1	...	240	111	129	270	181	89	49	32	16
2,706	1,481	1,225	420	242	178	...	...	...	20	10	10	15	19	2	7	8	4
58	33	25	81	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	...
486	278	208	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	3	...	...	...
298	160	138	1,581	1,187	444	...	...	...	40	20	20	86	24	12	...	...	...

TABLE VI.  
Birth-Place.

TABLE VI.—BIRTH-PLACE.

DISTRICT, STATE, PROVINCE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN.	DISTRICT OR CITY WHERE ENUMERATED.					
	AJMER-MERWARA.			AJMER CITY.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total Population</b> ...	<b>560,292</b>	<b>296,081</b>	<b>264,211</b>	<b>119,524</b>	<b>66,014</b>	<b>63,510</b>
<b>A. Born in India</b> ...	<b>558,786</b>	<b>294,855</b>	<b>263,931</b>	<b>119,076</b>	<b>65,730</b>	<b>53,346</b>
<b>PROVINCES.</b>						
Ajmer-Merwara ...	458,848	245,110	208,788	67,579	36,761	30,818
Assam ...	21	16	5	17	13	4
Baluchistan (Districts and Administered Territories) ...	58	54	4	37	35	2
Bengal ...	480	267	163	873	285	138
Bihar and Orissa ...	100	60	40	85	48	37
Bombay ...	2,067	1,181	886	1,448	826	622
Burma ...	83	19	14	26	14	12
Central Provinces and Berar ...	457	241	216	306	168	143
Coorg ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Delhi ...	1,169	665	504	1,032	585	447
Madras ...	823	197	126	271	162	109
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories) ...	289	237	52	216	182	94
Punjab ...	8,124	2,188	936	1,897	1,261	636
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh...	15,615	8,843	6,772	18,740	7,697	6,048
<b>STATES AND AGENCIES.</b>						
Baroda State ...	71	39	32	68	34	29
Bengal States ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Bihar and Orissa States ...	5	5	...	1	1	...
Bombay States ...	90	62	28	67	50	17
Central India Agency ...	2,439	1,177	1,262	1,539	784	755
Gwalior State ...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad State ...	450	274	176	211	140	71
Kashmir State ...	94	23	11	26	18	8
Madras States (Including Cochin and Travancore) ...	18	11	2	7	6	1
Mysore State ...	95	59	36	72	44	21
Punjab States Agency ...	830	528	307	467	271	194
Rajputana Agency ...	76,374	38,079	48,295	28,959	16,006	12,951
United Provinces States ...	164	91	73	133	70	51
Western India States Agency ...	322	191	131	169	96	71
India Unspecified ...	21	10	11	21	10	10
French & Portuguese Settlements ...	338	228	110	322	217	101
<b>B. Born in other Asiatic Countries.</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>(i) Within British Dominions.</b>						
Ceylon ...	8	6	2	8	6	1
Straits Settlements and Malaya ...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Elsewhere ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>(ii) Outside British Dominions.</b>						
Afghanistan ...	65	62	3	48	45	5
China ...	6	5	1	6	5	1
Nepal ...	49	27	22	18	11	7
Elsewhere ...	41	28	18	37	26	11
<b>(iii) Asia Unspecified.</b>						
...	1	...	1	1	...	...
<b>C. Born in Europe.</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>(i) United Kingdom and Ireland ...</b>						
...	1,201	1,019	182	246	141	10
<b>(ii) British Possessions in Europe ...</b>						
...	6	4	2	2	2	...
<b>(iii) Continental Europe ...</b>						
...	59	30	29	48	21	...
<b>(iv) Europe Unspecified ...</b>						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>D. Born in Africa.</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>(i) Within British Dominions.</b>						
Cape Colony ...	2	2	...	2	2	...
Saint Helena ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
<b>(ii) Africa Unspecified.</b>						
...	37	26	11	17	15	...
<b>E. Born in America.</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>
America Unspecified ...	10	4	6	5	1	...
<b>F. Born in Australasia.</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>(i) Within British Dominions.</b>						
Australia ...	8	2	1	2	1	...
Fiji Islands ...	5	1	4	...	...	...
New Zealand ...	2	1	1	1	1	...
<b>H. Birth-place Unspecified, or not returned.</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>

**TABLE VII.**

**Age, Sex and Civil Condition.**

This Table is divided into two parts, each showing the distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition.

Part I.—Shows, for the District, the distribution of the total population (All Religions) and of each religion.

Part II.—Shows, for Ajmer City, the distribution of the total population (All Religions).

In Part II, the age periods are given in less detail than in Part I.

The term "Hindu" includes "Arya".





Age, Sex and Civil Condition.  
Part I.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.—*Contd.*

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Muslim.</b>	<b>97,133</b>	<b>52,665</b>	<b>44,468</b>	<b>41,883</b>	<b>26,098</b>	<b>15,785</b>	<b>45,780</b>	<b>23,005</b>	<b>22,775</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>5,908</b>
0-1 ...	8,168	1,556	1,407	8,100	1,524	1,576	61	32	29	2		2
1-2 ...	2,919	1,460	1,459	2,865	1,438	1,427	51	26	25	3	1	2
2-3 ...	8,087	1,521	1,566	8,015	1,490	1,525	70	30	40	2	1	1
3-4 ...	2,997	1,492	1,505	2,894	1,454	1,440	99	36	63	4	2	2
4-5 ...	2,850	1,455	1,395	2,729	1,415	1,314	115	38	77	6	2	4
<b>Total 0-5 ...</b>	<b>15,016</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>7,532</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>7,316</b>	<b>7,287</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>
5-10 ...	12,214	6,500	5,714	10,852	6,062	4,790	1,827	424	903	35	14	21
10-15 ...	11,065	6,016	5,049	8,838	5,227	8,106	2,678	758	1,915	59	31	28
15-20 ...	9,711	5,253	4,458	8,329	2,950	879	6,197	2,192	4,005	185	111	74
20-25 ...	10,089	5,488	4,608	2,106	1,998	108	7,675	3,296	4,379	308	192	116
25-30 ...	8,042	4,450	8,592	911	881	30	6,581	3,250	3,331	550	219	231
30-35 ...	6,885	3,899	2,988	639	614	25	5,571	2,939	2,632	675	346	329
35-40 ...	5,850	3,327	2,523	449	430	19	4,442	2,549	1,893	959	348	611
40-45 ...	5,096	2,898	2,198	402	391	11	3,633	2,161	1,472	1,061	346	715
45-50 ...	4,126	2,410	1,716	82	74	8	2,754	1,928	826	1,290	408	832
50-55 ...	3,246	1,910	1,336	62	56	6	1,936	1,456	530	1,198	398	800
55-60 ...	2,188	1,198	940	44	41	3	1,047	812	235	1,047	345	702
60-65 ...	1,727	914	813	37	34	3	779	592	187	911	268	623
65-70 ...	768	388	390	12	9	3	812	222	90	444	157	287
70 and over...	1,160	532	628	22	15	7	407	264	143	731	253	473
<b>Sikh.</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
0-1 ...	12	9	8	12	9	8						
1-2 ...	18	8	6	13	8	5						
2-3 ...	11	6	5	11	6	5						
3-4 ...	6	4	2	6	4	2						
4-5 ...	7	4	3	7	4	3						
<b>Total 0-5 ...</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>						
5-10 ...	30	20	10	30	20	10						
10-15 ...	32	23	9	28	21	7	4	2	2			
15-20 ...	42	27	15	15	14	1	25	12	18	2	1	1
20-25 ...	51	32	19	11	11		37	19	18	8	2	1
25-30 ...	44	32	12	8	8		35	24	11	1		1
30-35 ...	34	26	8	5	5		25	19	6	4	2	2
35-40 ...	15	10	5	1	1		11	7	4	3	2	1
40-45 ...	12	9	3				10	7	3	2	2	
45-50 ...	11	8	3	1	1		8	7	1	2		2
50-55 ...	6	6					5	5	0	1	1	
55-60 ...	6	3	3				3	2	1	3	1	2
60-65 ...	5	3	2	1	1		2	2		2		2
65-70 ...	1	1					1	1				2
70 and over...	3	1	2	1	1					2		2
<b>Tribal.</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>81</b>
0-1 ...	59	32	27	59	32	27						
1-2 ...	48	26	22	48	26	22						
2-3 ...	66	36	31	65	35	30	1		1			
3-4 ...	56	29	27	55	29	26	1		1			
4-5 ...	48	22	21	42	22	20	1		1			
<b>Total 0-5 ...</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>			
5-10 ...	190	108	91	174	101	78	25	7	18			
10-15 ...	186	102	84	131	86	45	54	15	39	1	1	
15-20 ...	134	69	65	81	80	1	100	36	64	8	3	
20-25 ...	139	69	70	15	15		120	52	68	4	2	2
25-30 ...	116	57	59	8	8		107	51	56	6	3	3
30-35 ...	94	45	49	1	1		86	41	45	7	3	4
35-40 ...	88	39	49				75	34	41	13	5	6
40-45 ...	82	37	45				66	31	35	16	6	10
45-50 ...	68	37	31				51	33	18	17	4	13
50-55 ...	49	27	22				36	24	12	13	3	10
55-60 ...	30	16	14				18	13	5	12	3	9
60-65 ...	26	13	13				14	11	3	12	2	10
65-70 ...	9	4	5				2	2		7	2	5
70 and over...	17	10	7				5	5		12	5	7



TABLE VII.

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Age, Sex and Civil Condition.  
Part II.TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART II.—BY CITIES.  
All Religions.

AGE AND RELIGION.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ajmer City	119,524	66,014	53,510	47,239	29,153	18,086	69,852	32,359	27,493	12,433	4,502	7,931
0—1 ...	9,780	1,947	1,988	8,729	1,818	1,911	48	27	21	8	2	1
1—5 ...	12,672	6,305	6,377	12,326	6,164	6,172	822	181	191	24	10	14
5—10 ...	13,918	7,097	6,121	11,788	6,622	5,161	1,802	454	988	48	21	29
10—15 ...	12,781	6,940	5,791	9,820	5,976	3,844	3,024	924	2,100	87	40	47
15—20 ...	12,966	7,059	5,907	4,434	3,768	676	3,284	3,150	5,084	298	151	147
20—30 ...	25,110	14,235	10,875	8,867	8,564	309	19,902	9,992	9,910	1,841	679	663
30—40 ...	17,513	10,420	7,098	856	744	112	14,278	8,719	5,554	2,884	957	1,427
40—50 ...	11,284	6,786	4,598	849	295	54	7,853	5,416	2,487	3,182	1,025	2,107
50—60 ...	6,945	3,490	2,755	165	136	29	3,902	2,479	823	2,778	875	1,908
60 and over...	3,355	1,895	2,060	110	86	24	1,502	1,067	435	2,843	742	1,601



TABLE VIII.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Locality.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.							MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
				Total.	0 to 6	7 to 18	14 to 16	17 to 28	24 to 48	44 and over.	Total.	0 to 6	7 to 18	14 to 16	17 to 28	24 to 48	44 and over.	Total.	0 to 6	7 to 18	14 to 16	17 to 23	24 to 43	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bulai ...	Ajmer-Merwara.	Males.	10,148	4,011	1,891	1,814	874	808	112	17	5,594	89	297	824	965	2,626	1,240	598	1	18	5	40	106	808
		Females.	9,781	2,780	1,621	827	87	11	27	7	5,552	135	657	597	1,267	2,439	487	1,449	8	7	9	26	454	950
Jat ...		Males.	15,919	5,880	2,576	1,714	454	560	468	108	8,558	171	882	600	1,621	3,838	1,499	1,488	5	26	32	69	504	837
		Females.	14,078	8,806	2,480	920	85	8	8	...	8,824	838	1,220	847	1,786	3,372	718	2,358	9	28	20	41	678	1,587
Mali ...		Males.	7,680	2,970	1,826	1,011	264	227	110	32	4,200	88	248	278	710	2,080	851	510	2	10	...	18	175	805
		Females.	6,088	1,778	1,210	586	24	8	4	1	3,957	138	571	401	858	1,655	844	1,248	2	5	6	15	408	812
Rawat ...		Males.	48,862	22,702	8,935	7,475	2,516	2,582	978	219	18,454	142	891	547	2,426	9,588	5,365	2,206	2	7	14	68	548	1,567
		Females.	39,577	15,848	9,009	5,717	549	45	20	8	19,416	208	958	1,846	4,648	9,605	2,168	4,811	8	2	10	64	1,304	3,428
Merat ...		Males.	18,628	7,067	2,832	2,278	610	680	277	40	5,922	44	122	151	868	3,168	1,569	684	...	5	8	17	161	448
		Females.	12,026	4,574	2,797	1,622	128	16	9	2	6,007	76	309	670	1,528	2,855	572	1,445	4	2	3	17	382	1,086
Raigar ...		Males.	11,558	5,120	2,878	1,888	489	312	80	28	5,865	39	218	305	1,187	3,007	1,159	573	...	5	7	29	171	361
		Females.	11,046	3,758	2,500	1,170	65	5	11	2	5,815	69	578	618	1,401	2,527	482	1,478	1	7	6	26	506	932
Rajput ...		Males.	9,087	4,637	1,418	1,308	476	745	480	212	4,455	19	56	94	679	2,602	1,005	595	1	1	5	18	170	400
		Females.	7,586	2,267	1,288	648	88	29	22	7	3,687	29	180	326	1,041	1,817	294	1,692	2	4	7	55	541	1,022

TABLE IX.—INFIRMITIES.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE:

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total ...	2,807	1,386	1,421	217	145	72	410	261	149	2,162	968	1,194	18	12	6
0-1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2 ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
2-3 ...	7	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	...
3-4 ...	11	6	5	...	...	...	4	2	2	7	4	3	...	...	...
4-5 ...	18	9	9	3	1	2	5	3	2	10	5	5	...	...	...
Total 0-5 ...	41	20	21	3	1	2	14	7	7	24	12	12	...	...	...
5-10 ...	95	56	39	13	8	5	25	15	10	56	33	23	1	...	1
10-15 ...	112	69	43	17	12	5	31	19	12	63	37	26	1	1	...
15-20 ...	128	81	47	24	10	5	30	21	9	67	39	28	2	2	...
20-25 ...	138	87	51	20	22	4	20	20	9	77	45	32	1	...	1
25-30 ...	127	76	51	24	18	6	30	20	10	73	38	35	...	...	...
30-35 ...	127	71	56	28	16	7	31	22	9	72	32	40	1	1	...
35-40 ...	190	90	100	21	13	8	33	23	10	133	52	81	3	2	1
40-45 ...	218	105	113	19	11	8	33	22	11	164	70	94	2	2	...
45-50 ...	263	133	130	13	11	7	31	20	11	219	101	118	2	1	1
50-55 ...	249	125	124	13	7	0	27	19	8	208	99	109	1	...	1
55-60 ...	321	140	181	6	9	4	30	18	12	282	118	164	3	2	1
60-65 ...	310	126	184	4	1	3	26	14	12	280	111	169	...	...	...
65-70 ...	180	79	101	2	1	1	14	7	7	163	70	93	1	1	...
70 and over ...	313	123	190	4	3	1	26	14	12	288	111	177	...	...	...

Note.—No instances of dual infirmities were returned.

TABLE IX.  
Infirmities.—Distribution by Age.

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total Earners ...		Total Working Dependents ...		Total Non-working Dependents ...		Total Population ...	Total Earners ...		Total Working Dependents ...		Total Non-working Dependents ...		Total Population ...
		Males ...		Females ...		Males ...		Females ...	Males ...		Females ...		Males ...		Females ...
		207,104		86,420		266,768		560,992	48,599		1,829		74,508		110,924
	Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Classes A, B, C and D.</b> ...	317,877	175,871	31,433	16,469	69,951	21,911	2,442	46,453	39,326	4,273	665	664	1,480	45
	<b>Class A.—Production of Raw Materials</b> ...	197,456	88,355	15,268	14,599	65,751	12,087	1,396	2,793	2,106	215	18	51	395	8
	<b>Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation</b> ...	196,661	87,735	15,195	14,598	65,750	11,988	1,395	2,789	2,102	215	18	51	395	8
	<b>Order I.—Pasture and Agriculture</b> ...	196,638	87,723	15,188	14,598	65,750	11,984	1,395	2,775	2,095	208	18	51	395	8
	<b>Order I (a).—Cultivation,</b> ...	185,626	82,571	14,687	11,567	64,417	11,051	1,333	2,147	1,562	144	10	39	384	8
1	Non-cultivating Proprietors taking rent in money or kind ...	4,560	2,408	688	...	...	1,452	71	841	227	17	...	...	96	1
2	Estate Agents and Managers of Owners ...	801	645	89	...	...	66	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Estate Agents and Managers of Government ...	80	29	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rent Collectors, Clerks, etc....	18	6	10	...	...	1	1	6	5	...	...	...	1	...
5	Cultivating Owners ...	88,116	84,682	781	...	...	2,628	25	908	680	18	...	...	208	...
6	Tenant Cultivators ...	85,482	29,609	941	...	...	4,887	45	709	562	68	...	...	81	...
7	Agricultural labourers and helpers in Agriculture ...	106,610	15,192	12,228	11,567	64,417	2,016	1,190	182	82	46	10	89	8	...
	<b>Order I (b).—Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks, and Labourers.)</b> ...	417	378	20	3	1	15	...	281	263	16	1	...	1	...
15	Tea ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers ...	416	878	19	8	1	15	...	281	268	16	1	...	1	...
	<b>Order I (c).—Forestry</b> ...	370	290	53	3	1	20	3	144	113	27	...	1	3	...
17	Forest Officers, Rangers, Guards, etc. ...	128	120	1	...	...	7	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...
18	Wood-cutters and charcoal-burners ...	188	150	19	8	1	12	8	82	69	9	...	1	8	...
19	Collectors of forest produce ...	54	20	88	...	...	1	...	22	4	18	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Order I (d).—Stock-Raising</b> ...	10,224	4,483	428	3,025	1,331	898	59	202	156	21	7	11	7	...
91	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	968	290	4	551	24	93	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
22	Breeders of transport animals ...	168	100	1	18	14	38	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals...	9,098	4,098	428	2,461	1,293	767	66	198	154	19	7	11	7	...
	<b>Order I (e).—Raising of Small Animals and Insects</b> ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	Birds, bees, etc. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 2.—Fishing and Hunting</b> ...	23	12	7	...	...	4	...	14	7	7	...	...	...	...
27	Fishing and Pearling ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Hunting ...	21	19	7	...	...	2	...	14	7	7	...	...	...	...
	<b>Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of Minerals</b> ...	795	620	73	1	1	99	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 3.—Metallic Minerals</b> ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
84	Other metallic minerals ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 4.—Non-Metallic Minerals</b> ...	792	618	72	1	1	99	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
85	Coal ...	28	21	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Petroleum ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Building materials (including stone, materials for cement manufacture, and clays) ...	747	581	72	1	1	91	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Mica ...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Class B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances</b> ...	78,533	57,872	9,742	935	2,975	6,283	726	28,156	25,193	2,014	101	419	402	27
	<b>Sub-Class III.—Industry</b> ...	40,954	27,620	6,622	648	2,482	3,214	368	10,525	8,495	1,426	66	339	180	19
	<b>Order 5.—Textiles</b> ...	7,616	4,438	1,702	138	830	401	107	996	672	190	15	71	43	5
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	845	514	171	1	76	74	9	70	41	17	...	11	1	...
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	5,282	8,119	1,118	50	596	812	94	871	179	108	7	82	40	5
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving ...	25	1	9	...	15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres ...	115	40	87	...	80	6	...	18	1	9	...	8	...	...
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving ...	408	187	289	6	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Silk spinning and weaving ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

TABLE X.

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Order 5.—Textiles—Continued.</b>														
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	274	190	82	2	69	1	...	46	89	18	...	...	1	...
50	Lace, Crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries ...	688	512	45	80	20	6	...	487	416	42	8	20	1	...
	<b>Order 6.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom</b> ...	<b>3,601</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	...	<b>1</b>	...	...
51	Working in leather ...	8,569	2,560	101	76	124	672	86	28	15	7	...	1	...	...
52	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons)...	82	10	14	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 7.—Wood</b> ...	<b>3,534</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	...
54	Sawyers ...	48	85	1	...	...	12	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ...	2,625	2,227	12	42	1	841	2	688	656	6	4	1	10	...
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ...	861	887	168	18	48	286	59	210	124	61	2	18	5	...
	<b>Order 8.—Metals</b> ...	<b>1,736</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	...	<b>7</b>	...
57	Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc. ...	11	9	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements ...	1,488	1,241	118	24	80	74	1	409	397	4	8	...	5	...
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	189	105	25	8	2	8	1	21	18	8	...	...	...	...
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals) ...	98	80	1	1	...	14	...	60	57	...	1	...	2	...
	<b>Order 9.—Ceramics</b> ...	<b>3,029</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>47</b>	...	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	...
62	Potters and makers of earthen-ware ...	2,758	1,382	577	100	419	288	87	160	107	40	...	12	1	...
63	Brick and tile makers ...	10	2	6	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...
64	Other workers in ceramics ...	266	217	1	9	...	89	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous</b> ...	<b>1,145</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>37</b>	...	<b>9</b>	...	...
65	Manufacture of matches, fire-works and other explosives ...	9	5	...	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ...	38	86	2	...	...	...	...	84	82	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous—Continued.</b>														
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	1,058	641	178	26	65	189	9	144	104	84	...	6	...	...
69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils ...	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
70	Others ...	36	26	1	1	8	8	...	11	7	1	...	8	...	...
	<b>Order 11.—Food Industries</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	447	100	262	2	5	60	18	140	64	72	...	...	8	1
72	Grain parchers, etc. ...	78	49	19	1	6	8	...	28	20	8	...	...	...	...
73	Butchers ...	305	290	7	...	4	4	...	202	199	2	...	...	1	...
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers ...	847	812	15	8	8	9	...	109	101	6	1	1	...	...
77	Brewers and distillers ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco ...	611	225	320	2	32	29	8	174	92	67	...	18	2	...
79	Manufacturers of Opium ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
81	Others ...	71	65	4	...	...	2	...	64	59	4	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 12.—Industries of dress and the toilet.</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10</b>
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers ...	1,640	1,281	102	86	34	164	28	555	500	29	7	11	8	...
83	Tailors, Milliners, dress-makers and darners ...	1,980	1,864	892	20	95	49	10	748	658	68	5	7	10	...
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers, and makers of other articles of wear ...	26	12	9	...	4	1	...	16	12	4	...	...	...	...
85	Washing and cleaning ...	1,207	672	881	8	96	84	16	521	386	141	8	28	5	8
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers ...	2,110	1,754	40	8	26	285	2	647	468	117	1	41	16	2
87	Other industries connected with the toilet ...	1,456	1,005	282	28	117	28	6	838	632	4	1	1	...	...
	<b>Order 13.—Furniture Industries</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
88	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. ...	48	46	...	2	...	...	...	86	84	...	2	...	...	...
89	Upholsterers, tent-makers, etc. ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 14.—Building Industries</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well-sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers, Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ...	4,051	3,033	718	10	50	222	18	1,757	1,512	192	4	25	21	3

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

TABLE X.

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>Order 15.—Construction of Means of Transport</b>	14	10	...	...	3	1	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles ...	14	10	...	...	8	1	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 16.—Production and Transmission of Physical Force</b>	78	74	...	...	...	4	...	55	53	...	...	...	2	...
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power ...	78	74	...	...	...	4	...	55	58	...	...	...	2	...
	<b>Order 17.—Miscellaneous and undefined Industries</b>	5,865	3,966	1,209	104	470	96	20	2,347	1,834	362	17	100	34	...
95	Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc. ...	326	374	44	4	...	4	...	209	205	1	1	...	2	...
96	Makers of Musical Instruments ...	4	8	...	...	...	1	...	4	8	...	...	...	1	...
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc. ...	75	69	1	...	...	5	...	61	56	1	...	...	4	...
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments ...	1,400	1,874	28	34	22	37	...	781	698	7	8	8	15	...
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.) ...	355	381	69	7	34	8	6	117	91	11	1	18	1	...
100	Scavenging ...	3,615	2,015	1,072	59	414	41	14	1,225	786	342	7	79	11	...
	<b>Sub-Class IV.—Transport</b>	15,552	14,348	390	27	19	764	4	12,009	11,850	51	19	...	89	...
	<b>Order 19.—Transport by Water</b>	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc. Ship brokers, boatmen and towmen ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 20.—Transport by Road</b>	3,302	2,319	319	8	13	640	3	924	871	30	4	...	19	...
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ...	44	85	...	...	...	9	...	30	30	...	...	...	9	...
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	741	880	293	1	7	107	8	68	48	20	...	...	...	...
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ...	80	28	...	...	...	2	...	22	21	...	...	...	1	...
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles ...	1,418	968	10	5	4	436	...	854	847	8	2	...	2	...
109	Palki, etc. bearers and owners ...	28	26	...	...	...	2	...	20	18	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Order 20.—Transport by Road.—Continued.</b>														
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers ...	884	255	12	...	1	66	...	54	50	8	...	...	1	...
111	Porters and messengers ...	707	882	4	...	2	18	...	872	862	4	...	2	4	...
	<b>Order 21.—Transport by Rail</b>	<b>11,895</b>	<b>11,685</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10,830</b>	<b>10,726</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	...	<b>69</b>	...
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	9,892	9,788	68	17	6	79	...	9,046	8,984	4	18	...	45	...
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	2,008	1,947	17	2	1	85	1	1,784	1,742	16	2	...	24	...
	<b>Order 22.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1</b>	...	...	<b>10</b>	...	<b>253</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1</b>	...	...	<b>1</b>	...
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	852	841	1	...	...	10	...	258	251	1	...	...	1	...
	<b>Sub-Class V.—Trade</b>	<b>22,027</b>	<b>15,904</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>Order 23.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>55</b>	...	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	...
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	2,429	1,718	85	37	9	573	7	539	452	55	...	2	30	...
	<b>Order 24.—Brokerage, commission and export</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>434</b>	...	...	...	<b>17</b>	...	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	...	...	...	<b>1</b>	...
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees ...	451	434	...	...	...	17	...	62	61	...	...	...	1	...
	<b>Order 25.—Trade in Textiles</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>14</b>	...	...	<b>17</b>	...
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	1,922	1,779	55	8	6	71	3	512	481	14	...	...	17	...
	<b>Order 26.—Trade in skins, leather and furs...</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>13</b>	...	...	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	...	...	...	...
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and the articles made from these ...	195	163	13	...	...	13	6	28	23	5	...	...	...	...

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

TABLE X.



TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.						AJMER CITY.							
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Order 27.—Trade in wood</b>	84	68	11	...	...	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	68	58	...	...	...	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Trade in tharoches and other forest produce	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 28.—Trade in Metals</b>	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools etc.	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 29.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.</b>	28	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	28	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 30.—Trade in chemical products</b>	79	70	4	...	2	8	...	46	43	3	...	...	...	...
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	79	70	4	...	2	8	...	46	43	3	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 31.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.</b>	795	719	35	3	7	28	3	474	455	13	2	...	4	...
126	Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters and ice	291	287	28	8	7	20	1	115	107	5	2	...	1	...
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook-shops, Sarais, etc. (and employees)	186	172	9	...	...	5	...	101	91	8	...	...	2	...
128	Hawkers of drink and foodstuffs	318	310	8	...	...	8	2	258	257	...	...	...	1	...
	<b>Order 32.—Other trade in foodstuffs</b>	9,277	6,831	1,078	141	172	966	89	2,560	2,070	358	7	65	53	7
129	Grain and pulse dealers	545	476	54	...	1	11	8	380	390	29	...	1	1	...
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	376	348	10	2	2	14	...	180	170	8	...	2	...	...
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	1,118	500	215	1	40	351	11	380	240	66	1	4	27	1
132	Dealers in animals for food	325	308	1	1	...	14	1	87	86	...	...	...	1	...
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	279	187	77	...	2	38	80	26	8	17	...	...	...	1
134	Dealers in other foodstuffs	6,348	4,809	712	180	126	538	48	1,497	1,175	234	5	57	21	12
135	Dealers in tobacco	258	238	9	6	1	8	1	144	135	4	1	1	8	...
136	Dealers in opium	28	20	...	1	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 33.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles</b>	552	468	37	7	20	16	4	216	207	9	...	...	...	...
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	552	468	37	7	20	16	4	216	207	9	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.						AJMER CITY.							
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			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Order 34.—Trade in furniture</b> ...	128	97	21	...	4	3	3	85	79	5	...	1	...	...
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	90	74	8	...	4	8	1	70	67	2	...	1	...	...
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	38	28	18	...	...	...	2	15	12	8	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 35.—Trade in building materials</b> ...	18	6	...	1	1	10	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials) ...	18	6	...	1	1	10	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 36.—Trade in means of transport</b> ...	768	597	7	...	...	163	1	107	102	5	...	...	...	...
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	97	27	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ...	514	369	1	...	...	144	...	74	78	1	...	...	...	...
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	227	201	6	...	...	19	1	12	8	4	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 37.—Trade in fuel</b> ...	2,984	937	1,236	22	191	364	234	179	134	22	1	7	14	1
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	2,984	937	1,236	22	191	364	234	179	134	22	1	7	14	1
	<b>Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences</b> ...	451	374	52	5	9	9	2	134	110	24	...	...	...	...
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	158	158	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	242	170	50	5	8	7	2	98	70	28	...	...	...	...
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ...	51	46	2	...	1	2	...	22	21	1	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 39.—Trade of other sorts</b> ...	1,847	1,624	72	36	49	64	2	663	614	24	6	5	14	...
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	1,799	1,694	88	36	47	52	2	658	609	24	6	5	14	...
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.) ...	9	5	2	...	2	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets) ...	30	25	2	...	...	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

TABLE X.

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.						AJMER CITY.							
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Class C.—Public Administration &amp; Liberal Arts</b> ...	16,289	12,896	1,370	186	362	1,423	52	4,481	3,919	428	25	32	74	3
	<b>Sub-Class VI.—Public Force</b> ...	3,951	3,869	14	1	...	66	1	917	910	3	1	...	3	...
	<b>Order 40.—Army</b> ...	2,265	2,237	10	1	...	17	...	111	109	...	1	...	1	...
153	Army (Imperial) ...	2,228	2,208	10	...	...	10	...	91	91	...	...	...	...	...
154	Army (Indian States) ...	42	84	...	1	...	7	...	20	18	...	1	...	1	...
	<b>Order 41.—Navy</b> ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
155	Navy ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 43.—Police</b> ...	1,683	1,632	1	...	...	49	1	803	801	...	...	...	2	...
157	Police ...	1,586	1,576	1	...	...	8	1	796	794	...	...	...	2	...
158	Village watchmen ...	97	56	...	...	...	41	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration</b> ...	2,902	2,406	58	12	26	397	3	1,094	1,071	8	2	...	12	1
	<b>Order 44.—Public Administration</b> ...	2,902	2,406	58	12	26	397	3	1,094	1,071	8	2	...	12	1
159	Service of the State ...	1,041	957	42	1	25	14	2	686	687	4	...	...	4	1
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States ...	801	691	...	7	...	108	...	71	64	...	2	...	5	...
160(a)	Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Indian States ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	495	417	9	1	...	8	...	818	809	1	...	...	8	...
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	628	889	7	8	1	272	1	12	9	8	...	...	...	...
	<b>Sub-Class VIII.—Professions &amp; Liberal Arts</b> ...	9,436	6,621	1,298	173	336	960	48	2,470	1,938	417	22	32	59	2
	<b>Order 45.—Religion</b> ...	4,252	3,020	357	110	132	610	23	791	692	55	12	3	28	1
163	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	890	685	42	18	10	115	...	812	275	26	8	...	8	...
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants ...	2,591	1,666	241	85	105	411	14	59	89	19	1	...	...	...
165	Other religious workers ...	844	241	88	4	11	48	2	52	26	6	1	...	19	1
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc. ...	587	479	86	8	6	86	7	868	858	4	2	8	6	...
	<b>Order 46.—Law</b> ...	237	227	2	...	...	8	...	159	152	2	...	...	5	...
167	Lawyers of all kinds including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhjiars ...	95	91	...	...	...	4	...	71	67	...	...	...	4	...
168	Lawyers, clerks, petition-writers, etc. ...	142	186	2	...	...	4	...	88	85	2	...	...	1	...

TABLE X—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.						AJMER CITY.							
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Order 47.—Medicine</b> ...	777	415	306	1	17	28	10	398	243	136	1	4	11	1
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists ...	116	101	9	...	1	4	1	88	75	4	...	1	2	1
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered ...	162	144	4	...	...	18	1	80	79	...	...	...	1	...
171	Dentists ...	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	486	162	991	...	14	10	8	292	89	180	1	1	8	...
173	Veterinary surgeons ...	8	4	2	...	2	...	...	7	8	2	...	2	...	...
	<b>Order 48.—Instruction</b> ...	1,319	1,043	229	7	13	27	...	647	492	139	4	5	7	...
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	1,101	846	218	8	8	26	...	501	354	135	1	5	6	...
175	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	218	197	11	4	5	1	...	146	188	4	8	...	1	...
	<b>Order 49.—Letters, Arts, and Sciences (other than 44).</b> ...	2,851	1,916	404	55	174	287	15	477	359	85	5	20	8	...
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ...	38	26	8	...	...	4	...	25	22	8	...	...	...	...
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants) ...	80	57	...	1	...	2	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers ...	80	32	...	...	6	1	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers ...	50	45	2	...	...	8	...	18	11	2	...	...	...	...
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and mediums ...	208	108	58	...	80	12	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc. ...	2,285	1,464	828	54	188	286	15	298	184	78	8	20	6	...
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs ...	84	78	8	...	...	8	...	50	46	2	...	...	2	...
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc. ...	147	106	15	...	...	26	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Class D.—Miscellaneous.</b> ...	25,599	16,548	5,053	749	863	2,118	268	11,023	8,108	1,616	521	162	609	7
	<b>Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income</b> ...	1,311	534	155	11	42	555	14	469	319	83	6	18	45	...
	<b>Order 50.—Persons living principally on their income</b> ...	1,311	534	155	11	42	555	14	469	319	83	6	18	45	...
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners ...	1,311	534	155	11	42	555	14	469	319	83	6	18	45	...

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

TABLE X.

Group Number.	Occupation.	AJMER-MERWARA.							AJMER CITY.						
		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.		Total following occupation.	As Principal occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Sub-Class X.—Domestic Service</b> ...	6,197	4,400	1,255	18	358	131	35	3,606	2,850	688	9	17	40	2
	<b>Order 51.—Domestic Service</b> ...	6,197	4,400	1,255	18	358	131	35	3,606	2,850	688	9	17	40	2
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners ...	248	289	1	...	...	8	...	181	129	1	...	...	1	...
187	Other domestic service ...	5,954	4,161	1,254	18	358	128	85	3,425	2,721	687	9	17	39	2
	<b>Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently Described Occupations</b> ...	12,763	8,347	3,041	101	286	883	105	4,857	3,644	570	35	94	509	5
	<b>Order 52.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</b> ...	12,763	8,347	3,041	101	286	883	105	4,857	3,644	570	35	94	509	5
188	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	286	218	8	4	...	16	...	185	181	8	...	...	1	...
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops ...	5,084	4,186	88	57	5	697	1	1,971	1,412	72	8	4	479	1
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified ...	561	558	2	...	...	1	...	517	515	2	...	...	...	4
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	6,982	8,390	2,948	40	281	169	104	2,234	1,586	498	82	90	29	4
	<b>Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive</b> ...	5,328	3,267	602	619	177	549	114	2,091	1,295	275	471	35	15	...
	<b>Order 53.—Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses</b> ...	479	...	...	462	17	...	...	478	...	...	461	17	...	...
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ...	479	...	...	462	17	...	...	478	...	...	461	17	...	...
	<b>Order 54.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes</b> ...	4,825	3,243	602	157	160	549	114	1,612	1,294	275	10	18	15	...
193	Beggars and vagrants ...	4,789	3,243	566	157	160	549	114	1,576	1,294	289	10	18	15	...
194	Procurers and prostitutes ...	86	...	86	...	...	...	...	86	...	86	...	...	...	...
	<b>Order 55.—Other unclassified non-productive industries</b> ...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATION BY CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.  
OCCUPATION OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Total number of—			Sub-class III Industry.		Sub-class IV Transport.		Sub-class V Trade.		Sub-class VI Public Force.		Sub-class VII Public Administration.		Sub-class VIII Professions and Liberal arts.		Sub-class IX Persons living on their income.		Sub-class X Domestic Service.		Sub-class XI Insufficiently described occupation	
Earners and Working dependants.	Non-working dependants.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,104	72	500	4	...	151	...	10	...	871	...	6	...	50	70	7	...	1	1	4	1
									(a) Europeans.											
326	41	365	1	1	288	...	11	2	1	...	...	...	19	88	11	...	1	2	6	8
									(b) Anglo-Indians.											

TABLE XI.  
Occupation of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

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**TABLE XII.**

**Educated Unemployment.**

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This Table is divided into two Parts. Part I shows figures for Educated Unemployment by Class, and Part II by Degrees.

The Minimum qualification for being considered as 'Educated' was the passing of the Matriculation or equivalent Examination.

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TABLE XII.

Educated unemployment.  
Part I.—by Class.  
" II.—" Degrees.

TABLE XII.—PART I.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY CLASS.

CLASS.	TOTAL UN-EMPLOYED.	Aged 20—24.		Aged 25—29.		Aged 30—34.		Aged 35—39.	
		Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahmans ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depressed Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Hindus ...									
(a) Kayasthas ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mahajans ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Others ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Muslims ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Classes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	17	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	...

Total of English knowing unemployed—under 20 years. ... 10  
 " " " " over 20 years. ... 1  
 Total of educated unemployed whose fathers were soldiers. ... 0  
 " " " " " cultivators ... 1  
 " " " " " artisans. ... 5  
 " " " " " menials or servants ... 0  
 " " " " passed Matric. or S. L. C. who, though not totally unemployed, failed to obtain employment with which they are satisfied. ... 10

TABLE XII.—PART II.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY DEGREES.

DEGREE.	TOTAL UN-EMPLOYED.	Aged 20—24.		Aged 25—29.		Aged 30—34.		Aged 35—39.	
		Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
British Degrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continental Degrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Degrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign Degrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Degrees:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Eng. or L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. T. or L. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sch. L. C. or Matric.	15	5	9	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	17	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	...



**TABLE XIII.**

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**Education By Religion and Age.**

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This Table is divided into two parts:—

Part I.—Is the Summary for the District, as a whole, of the distribution of the total population (All Religions) and of each religion.

Part II.—Shows, for Ajmer City, the distribution of the total population (All Religions).

**TABLE XIII.**  
Education by Religion and Age.  
Part I.—Provincial Summary.

**TABLE XIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.**  
PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENG		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	F.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>All Religions</b>	<b>560,292</b>	<b>296,081</b>	<b>264,211</b>	<b>59,435</b>	<b>51,596</b>	<b>7,839</b>	<b>500,857</b>	<b>244,485</b>	<b>256,372</b>	<b>12,931</b>	<b>11,352</b>	
0-5 ...	85,055	42,276	42,779	174	118	56	84,881	42,158	42,728	31	18	
5-10 ...	68,572	36,408	32,164	3,857	3,017	840	64,715	33,391	31,824	540	408	
10-15 ...	63,558	34,404	29,154	6,007	4,802	1,205	57,551	29,602	27,949	1,100	824	
15-20 ...	55,704	29,565	26,189	8,129	6,864	1,265	47,575	22,701	24,874	2,152	1,901	
20 and Over...	287,403	168,428	183,975	41,268	36,795	4,473	246,135	116,638	129,502	9,108	8,181	
<b>Buddhist</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
0-5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5-10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10-15 ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	
15-20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20 and Over...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Christian</b>	<b>6,947</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>5,041</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>2,466</b>	
(a) Indian ...	4,039	2,086	1,958	2,522	1,382	1,190	1,517	754	768	1,225	757	
0-5 ...	526	278	248	15	10	5	511	268	248	2	2	
5-10 ...	601	307	294	269	194	186	332	178	159	79	48	
10-15 ...	620	305	315	414	197	217	206	108	98	149	82	
15-20 ...	523	248	275	440	205	235	83	48	40	229	126	
20 and Over...	1,769	948	821	1,384	786	598	385	162	223	766	499	
(b) Others ...	2,908	1,914	994	2,519	1,721	798	389	198	196	2,498	1,709	
0-5 ...	295	147	148	22	10	12	273	137	136	22	10	
5-10 ...	231	120	111	150	80	70	81	40	41	145	76	
10-15 ...	210	117	98	194	108	86	16	9	7	189	104	
15-20 ...	380	228	87	377	291	86	3	2	1	375	290	
20 and Over...	1,792	1,287	555	1,776	1,292	544	16	5	11	1,767	1,229	
<b>Hindu</b>	<b>434,509</b>	<b>227,803</b>	<b>206,706</b>	<b>36,005</b>	<b>31,997</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>398,504</b>	<b>195,806</b>	<b>202,698</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>6,183</b>	
0-5 ...	66,439	32,944	33,495	88	60	28	66,351	32,884	33,467	5	4	
5-10 ...	53,173	26,188	24,990	2,298	1,866	432	50,875	26,317	24,558	197	180	
10-15 ...	49,461	26,738	22,728	3,625	3,081	594	45,836	23,707	22,129	515	487	
15-20 ...	42,976	22,686	20,340	4,892	4,252	640	38,084	18,884	19,700	1,078	1,042	
20 and Over...	222,460	117,802	105,168	25,102	22,788	2,314	197,358	94,514	102,844	4,576	4,470	
<b>Jain</b>	<b>19,497</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>7,363</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>11,483</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>8,419</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>528</b>	
0-5 ...	2,426	1,285	1,191	18	15	8	2,408	1,220	1,188	...	...	
5-10 ...	2,088	1,154	984	523	443	80	1,565	711	654	37	36	
10-15 ...	1,937	1,084	858	785	672	118	1,152	412	740	67	66	
15-20 ...	1,892	1,018	874	1,011	909	102	881	109	772	100	99	
20 and Over...	11,154	5,986	5,218	5,677	5,324	353	5,477	612	4,865	331	327	
<b>Jew</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	
0-5 ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	
5-10 ...	7	5	2	4	3	1	3	2	1	5	3	
10-15 ...	8	4	4	5	3	2	3	1	2	4	3	
15-20 ...	8	5	3	6	3	3	2	2	...	5	3	
20 and Over...	22	18	9	18	12	6	4	1	3	18	12	
<b>Muslim</b>	<b>97,133</b>	<b>52,665</b>	<b>44,468</b>	<b>9,913</b>	<b>8,881</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>87,220</b>	<b>43,784</b>	<b>43,436</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,966</b>	
0-5 ...	15,016	7,484	7,532	30	22	8	14,986	7,462	7,524	2	2	
5-10 ...	12,214	6,500	5,714	585	477	108	11,629	6,023	5,606	60	66	
10-15 ...	11,065	6,016	5,049	934	768	166	10,131	5,248	4,888	142	127	
15-20 ...	9,711	5,253	4,458	1,336	1,165	171	8,375	4,088	4,287	319	318	
20 and Over...	49,127	27,412	21,715	7,028	6,449	579	42,099	20,968	21,186	1,477	1,458	
<b>Sikh</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>75</b>	
0-5 ...	49	31	18	...	...	...	49	31	18	...	...	
5-10 ...	30	20	10	10	8	2	20	12	8	3	3	
10-15 ...	32	28	9	17	13	4	15	10	5	7	6	
15-20 ...	42	27	15	29	22	7	13	5	8	14	12	
20 and Over...	188	131	57	133	111	22	55	30	35	55	52	

TABLE XIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.—*Concluded.*  
PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XIII.  
Education by Religion and Age.  
Part I.—Provincial Summary.  
Part II.—Ajmer City.

Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tribal ...	1,509	777	732	3	3	...	1,506	774	732	...	...	...
0—5 ...	272	144	128	...	...	...	272	144	128	...	...	...
5—10 ...	199	108	91	...	...	...	199	108	91	...	...	...
10—15 ...	186	102	84	...	...	...	186	102	84	...	...	...
15—20 ...	134	69	65	1	1	...	133	68	65	...	...	...
20 and Over...	718	354	354	2	2	...	716	352	354	...	...	...
Zoroastrian ...	301	142	159	235	122	113	66	20	46	191	113	78
0—5 ...	28	11	17	1	1	...	27	10	17	...	...	...
5—10 ...	29	11	18	18	6	12	11	5	6	14	6	8
10—15 ...	37	18	24	33	10	23	4	8	1	27	9	18
15—20 ...	38	16	22	37	16	21	1	...	1	32	15	17
20 and Over...	169	91	78	146	89	57	23	2	21	118	88	85
Religion Not Returned ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
0—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and Over...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART II.—ALL RELIGIONS—(AJMER CITY.)

Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ...	119,524	66,014	53,510	26,420	21,319	5,101	93,104	44,695	48,409	9,248	7,951	1,297
0—5 ...	16,452	8,142	8,810	110	68	42	16,342	8,074	8,268	25	14	11
5—10 ...	13,218	7,097	6,121	1,721	1,208	513	11,497	5,894	5,603	415	308	112
10—15 ...	12,731	6,940	5,791	2,663	1,916	747	10,068	5,024	5,044	808	635	173
15—20 ...	12,968	7,059	5,907	3,754	2,928	826	9,212	4,131	5,081	1,459	1,257	202
20 and Over...	64,157	36,776	27,881	18,172	15,204	2,968	45,985	21,572	24,413	6,541	5,742	799

TABLE XIV.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION (Seven years and over).									LITERATE IN ENGLISH (Seven years and over).		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Balai ... ..	15,941	8,169	7,772	370	363	8	15,571	7,807	7,764	28	28	...
Jat ... ..	24,418	13,167	11,251	820	791	29	23,598	12,376	11,222	85	82	3
Mali ... ..	11,952	6,314	5,638	585	564	21	11,367	5,750	5,017	61	60	1
Rawat ... ..	64,645	34,283	30,362	1,947	1,927	20	62,698	32,356	30,342	85	84	1
Merat ... ..	19,894	10,747	9,147	491	486	5	19,403	10,261	9,142	8	8	...
Raigar ... ..	17,617	9,141	8,476	350	345	5	17,267	8,796	8,471	3	3	...
Rajput ... ..	14,520	8,249	6,271	3,042	2,611	431	11,478	5,638	5,840	607	591	16

TABLE XIV.  
Education by Selected Castes,  
Tribes or Races.

TABLE XV.

Language.

Part II of this Table showing Bilingualism has not been compiled since no entries were found in the schedules denoting true Bilingualism.

Languages of numerical insignificance have been amalgamated under "Others" in each group. Their details are as follows:—

LANGUAGES.					PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
<b>A. Vernaculars of India</b> ... ..					<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>
Khandeshi	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bihari	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Kherwari	...	...	...	...	7	8	4
Oriya	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Balochi	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Kanarese	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
Malayalam	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	8	1	2
Assamese	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kandhi	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
<b>B. Vernaculars of Other Asiatic Countries and Africa</b> ...					<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Somali	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Singhalese	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
<b>C. European Languages</b> .....					<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Gaelic (Scotch)	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
German	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Spanish	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Slavonic Russian	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Greek (Romaic)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

TABLE XV.  
Part I.—Language.

TABLE XV.—PART I.—LANGUAGE.

GROUP OF LANGUAGES.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
<b>Total Population</b> ... ..	<b>560,292</b>	<b>296,081</b>	<b>264,211</b>
<b>A. Vernaculars of India.</b> ... ..	<b>557,076</b>	<b>293,970</b>	<b>263,106</b>
<b>(I) Vernaculars of Rajputana.</b> ... ..	<b>550,950</b>	<b>290,055</b>	<b>260,895</b>
<b>RAJASTHANI</b> {			
Marwari ... ..	217,070	119,130	104,940
Central Eastern Rajasthani ... ..	209,741	110,042	99,699
North Eastern Rajasthani ... ..	27,649	446	203
Malvi ... ..	281	107	124
Western Hindi ... ..	122,848	67,097	55,751
Bhili ... ..	20	16	4
Sindhi ... ..	85	42	43
Gipsy Languages ... ..	806	175	181
<b>(II) Vernaculars of India foreign to Rajputana.</b> ... ..	<b>6,126</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>2,211</b>
Gujarati ... ..	1,626	969	657
Panjabi ... ..	1,256	981	825
Marathi ... ..	949	545	404
Eastern Hindi ... ..	855	504	351
Bengali ... ..	485	254	181
Tamil ... ..	315	185	130
Pashto ... ..	289	245	44
Telugu ... ..	114	66	48
Nepali ... ..	84	51	38
Pahari (Unspecified) ... ..	58	46	7
Central Pahari ... ..	48	48	...
Western Panjabi ... ..	46	38	8
Kashmeri ... ..	27	14	13
Others ... ..	29	19	10
<b>B. Vernaculars of Other Asiatic Countries and Africa.</b> ... ..	<b>54</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>
Persian ... ..	18	15	8
Arabic ... ..	16	8	8
Turkish ... ..	2	2	...
Hebrew ... ..	7	4	3
Chinese ... ..	8	6	2
Others ... ..	8	1	2
<b>C. European Languages.</b> ... ..	<b>3,162</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>1,087</b>
English ... ..	2,972	1,962	1,010
Portuguese ... ..	188	89	49
French ... ..	45	21	24
Others ... ..	7	3	4

**TABLE XVI.**

**Religion.**

The details of Christians are given below :—

SECT.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics ... ..	2,051	1,199	852
India United Churches ... ..	1,817	917	900
Anglican Communion ... ..	1,640	1,164	476
Methodists ... ..	699	320	379
Others ... ..	740	400	340
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>6,947</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,947</b>

TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.

TABLE XVI.  
Religion.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			HINDU.									SIKH.			BUDDHIST.		
				Total.			Brahmanic.			Arya.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ajmer-Merwara ...	560,292	296,081	264,211	434,509	227,803	206,706	431,907	226,412	205,495	2,602	1,391	1,211	341	232	109	4	4	...
Ajmer City ...	119,524	66,014	53,510	71,314	39,121	32,193	69,433	38,104	31,829	1,881	1,017	864	270	181	89	4	4	...
Ajmer Tehsil ...	191,107	100,399	90,708	155,538	81,253	74,285	155,302	81,140	74,162	236	118	128	42	29	18	...	...	...
Kekri Sub-Division ...	113,287	58,330	54,957	102,637	52,694	49,943	102,621	52,682	49,989	16	12	4	14	9	5	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil ...	87,643	46,132	41,511	60,515	31,724	28,791	60,046	31,475	28,571	469	249	220	15	18	2	...	...	...
Todgarh Tehsil ...	48,731	25,206	23,525	44,505	23,011	21,494	44,505	23,011	21,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DISTRICT.	JAIN.																	
	Total.			Swetambari.			Digambari.			Baistola (Dhundia).			Terapanthi.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Ajmer-Merwara ...	19,497	10,427	9,070	9,226	4,950	4,276	6,145	3,281	2,864	3,810	2,016	1,794	104	63	41	212	117	95
Ajmer City ...	2,942	1,580	1,362	557	319	238	1,764	932	832	493	249	244	5	3	2	123	77	46
Ajmer Tehsil ...	5,214	2,771	2,448	2,225	1,208	1,017	1,338	714	635	1,569	804	765	37	24	18	44	21	28
Kekri Sub-Division ...	5,275	2,838	2,442	2,426	1,314	1,112	2,556	1,368	1,188	293	151	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil ...	3,514	1,987	1,577	1,480	810	670	472	260	212	1,455	812	648	62	36	26	45	19	26
Todgarh Tehsil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.—(Continued).

DISTRICT.	MUSLIM.														
	Total.			Sunni.			Shia.			Ahal-i-Hadis.			Unspecified.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	88	89	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Ajmer-Merwara ...	97,133	52,665	44,468	94,411	51,190	43,221	1,304	718	586	192	94	98	1,226	663	563
Ajmer City ...	40,548	22,746	17,802	39,826	22,884	17,492	705	406	299	17	6	11	...	...	...
Ajmer Tehsil ...	27,938	14,828	13,110	27,274	14,496	12,778	477	238	239	174	87	87	13	7	6
Kekri Sub-Division ...	4,997	2,611	2,386	4,935	2,578	2,357	61	32	29	1	1	...	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil ...	23,093	12,172	10,921	21,831	11,481	10,350	61	42	19	...	...	...	1,201	649	552
Todgarh Tehsil ...	557	308	249	545	301	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5

DISTRICT.	ZOROASTRIAN.			TRIBAL.			CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			RELIGION NOT RETURNED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Ajmer-Merwara ...	301	142	159	1,509	777	732	6,947	4,000	2,947	49	29	20	2	2	...
Ajmer City ...	240	111	129	1	1	...	4,161	2,242	1,919	42	26	16	2	2	...
Ajmer Tehsil ...	41	21	20	144	68	76	2,190	1,429	761	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kekri Sub-Division ...	...	...	...	314	156	158	50	27	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil ...	20	10	10	...	...	...	479	278	206	7	8	4	...	...	...
Todgarh Tehsil ...	...	...	...	1,050	552	498	67	29	38	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

Race, Tribe or Caste.

TABLE XVII.—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.

CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION.			CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer-Merwara ...		560,292	296,081	264,211					
Agarwal ...		9,824	5,158	4,666	Chhipa ...		2,134	1,095	1,039
	Hindu.	8,224	4,209	3,925		Hindu.	1,723	897	826
	Jain.	1,600	859	741		Jain.	1	1	...
Aheri ...	Hindu.	87	67	20		Muslim.	410	197	218
Abir ...		1,993	1,141	852	Chinese. ...	not returned.	2	2	...
	Hindu.	1,392	1,141	851	Christian ...		6,947	4,000	2,947
	Muslim.	1	...	1	Indian ...	Christian.	4,039	2,086	1,958
Bagri ...		584	335	249	Others ...	Christian.	2,908	1,914	994
	Hindu.	504	298	211	Dabgar ...	Hindu.	57	38	19
	Tribal.	80	42	88	Dakot ...	Hindu.	625	321	304
Balal ...		19,874	10,143	9,731	Daroga ...		10,182	5,183	4,999
	Hindu.	19,871	10,141	9,780		Hindu.	10,175	5,179	4,996
	Muslim.	3	2	1		Jain.	5	4	1
Bambhi ...		5,765	2,930	2,835		Muslim.	2	...	2
	Hindu.	5,764	2,980	2,884	Darzi ...		2,102	1,104	998
	Muslim.	1	...	1		Hindu.	2,081	1,004	987
Bhangi ...		6,980	3,631	3,349		Jain.	4	2	2
	Hindu.	6,976	3,628	3,348		Muslim.	17	8	9
	Muslim.	4	8	1	Deswali ...		2,765	1,428	1,337
Bansphod ...	Hindu.	13	6	7		Hindu.	6	4	2
Bargi ...	Hindu.	75	40	35		Muslim.	2,759	1,424	1,335
Bhargava ...	Hindu.	466	236	230	Dhakar ...	Hindu.	802	390	412
Bhat ...		1,194	616	578	Dhanak ...	Hindu.	1,680	875	805
	Hindu.	1,177	599	578	Dhobi ...		2,827	1,449	1,378
	Muslim.	17	17	...		Hindu.	2,724	1,898	1,381
Bhil ...		8,313	4,261	4,052		Muslim.	103	56	47
	Hindu.	6,885	3,527	3,358	Dholi ...		5,405	2,795	2,610
	Tribal.	1,428	784	694		Hindu.	5,386	2,784	2,606
Bhishti ...	Muslim.	1,232	662	570		Muslim.	19	11	8
Brahman ...		27,670	15,037	12,633	Fakir ...		2,134	1,160	974
Acharaj ...	Hindu.	507	284	243		Hindu.	12	7	...
Adi-Gaur ...	—do.—	219	139	80		Muslim.	2,122	1,158	966
Dadhich ...	—do.—	2,297	1,207	1,090	Garoda ...	Hindu.	48	26	22
Gaur ...	—do.—	4,362	2,551	1,811	Ghancha ...	Hindu.	90	46	44
Gujarati ...	—do.—	274	169	105	Ghosi ...		516	274	242
Gujargaur ...	—do.—	2,785	1,459	1,326		Hindu.	302	168	149
Hariana ...	—do.—	430	235	195		Jain.	2	2	...
Kankubj ...	—do.—	417	243	174		Muslim.	212	119	93
Khandelwal ...	—do.—	738	410	328	Gosain ...	Hindu.	1,002	501	501
Maithel ...	—do.—	2,540	1,335	1,205	Gujar ...		35,063	18,386	16,677
Parasar ...	—do.—	1,203	621	582		Hindu.	35,001	18,357	16,644
Parikh ...	—do.—	1,349	699	650		Muslim.	62	29	33
Purohit ...	—do.—	348	189	159	Jat ...		29,992	15,919	14,073
Pushkarna ...	—do.—	157	80	77		Hindu.	29,921	15,969	14,069
Sanadhya ...	—do.—	1,390	770	620		Jain.	1	...	1
Saraswat ...	—do.—	540	320	220		Muslim.	29	23	6
Sewak ...	—do.—	187	80	107		Sikh.	41	27	14
Sikhwal ...	—do.—	2,209	1,169	1,040	Jew ...	Jew.	49	29	20
Srimali ...	—do.—	149	79	70	Jogi ...		2,668	1,464	1,204
Others ...	—do.—	5,556	3,009	2,547		Hindu.	2,655	1,464	1,191
—do.—	Jain.	10	7	8		Muslim.	13	...	18
—do.—	Sikh.	3	2	1					
Buddhist ...	Buddhist.	4	4	...					
Chamar ...		15,915	8,015	7,900					
	Hindu.	15,914	8,014	7,900					
	Muslim.	1	1	...					

TABLE XVII.—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.—Continued.

TABLE XVII.  
Race, Tribe or Caste.

CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION.			CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
ulaha	...	758	399	359	Mali	...	14,663	7,680	6,983
	Hindu.	23	12	11		Hindu.	14,404	7,551	6,858
	Muslim.	735	887	848		Jain.	1	1	...
lahar	...	3,717	1,908	1,809	Meghwal	...	258	198	190
	Hindu.	3,715	1,906	1,809	Merat	...	10	6	4
	Muslim.	2	2	...	Minā	...	25,649	13,623	12,026
laimkhaal	...	730	404	326	Mirasi	...	5,252	3,017	2,235
lalal	...	1,551	811	740		Hindu.	5,230	8,015	2,215
	Hindu.	1,529	808	726		Muslim.	22	2	20
	Muslim.	22	8	14	Mochi	...	664	343	321
lalbelia	...	393	234	159		Hindu.	65	35	30
lanjar	...	625	309	316		Muslim.	599	308	291
lasai	...	1,335	668	667	Moghal	...	1,361	694	667
	Hindu.	2	1	1	Naj	...	1,356	691	665
	Muslim.	1,333	667	666		Muslim.	5	8	2
layastha	...	3,463	1,912	1,551	Naik	...	1,707	936	771
lhandelwal	...	1,664	925	739			7,029	3,619	3,410
	Hindu.	1,079	617	482		Hindu.	6,929	3,569	3,360
	Jain.	585	808	277		Jain.	1	...	1
						Muslim.	99	50	49
lhangar	...	2	1	1	Nat	...	2,793	1,464	1,329
lharol	...	1,634	862	772		Hindu.	2,792	1,464	1,328
lhati*	...	7,620	4,057	3,563		Muslim.	1	...	1
	Hindu.	7,586	4,040	3,546	Oswal	...	574	307	267
	Jain.	1	1	...		Hindu.	518	281	237
	Muslim.	32	15	17		Muslim.	56	26	30
	Sikh.	1	1	...			13,536	7,277	6,259
lhatik	...	4,167	2,100	2,067		Hindu.	537	328	209
	Hindu.	4,165	2,099	2,066		Jain.	12,999	6,949	6,050
	Muslim.	2	1	1	Parsi	...	301	142	159
lhattri	...	2,502	1,354	1,148	Pasi	...	49	28	21
	Hindu.	2,462	1,324	1,188	Pathan	...	14,527	8,141	6,386
	Sikh.	40	30	10		Hindu.	9	7	2
lir	...	1,184	622	562		Muslim.	14,518	8,134	6,384
loll	...	10,591	5,362	5,229	Pinara	...	1,357	660	697
	Hindu.	10,590	5,361	5,229		Hindu.	32	19	18
	Muslim.	1	1	...		Muslim.	1,325	641	684
luchband	...	69	34	35	Raigar	...	22,604	11,558	11,046
lumhar	...	16,005	8,188	7,817		Hindu.	22,601	11,558	11,048
	Hindu.	15,932	8,149	7,783		Muslim.	3	...	8
	Muslim.	73	39	34	Rajput	...	17,273	9,687	7,586
lodha	...	1,387	718	669	Ranghar	...	440	294	146
lohār	...	4,108	2,112	1,996	Rangrez	...	840	421	419
	Hindu.	2,488	1,265	1,223	Rawal	...	113	58	55
	Muslim.	1,620	847	773	Rawat	...	82,939	43,362	39,577
l Mahar	...	31	11	20	Rebari	...	2,396	1,261	1,135
l Magesri	...	4,723	2,492	2,231		Hindu.	2,395	1,261	1,134
	Hindu.	4,710	2,487	2,228		Muslim.	1	...	1
	Jain.	13	5	8					

\*Includes 1,070 Persons (Males 632 and Females 448) returned as Jangida Brahmans.

TABLE XVII.  
Race, Tribe or Caste.

TABLE XVII.—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.—*Concluded.*

CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION.			CASTE.	Religion.	POPULATION.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sādhu ...		5,622	3,050	2,572	Teli ...		4,773	2,420	2,353
	Hindu.	5,601	3,089	2,562		Hindu.	4,023	2,016	2,007
	Jain.	21	11	10		Jain.	1	1	...
Saiyed ...	Muslim.	7,045	3,825	3,220		Muslim.	749	403	346
Šansi ...		406	216	190	Thori ...	Hindu.	2	1	1
	Hindu.	405	215	190	Tirgar ...		8	4	4
	Tribal.	1	1	...		Hindu.	5	3	3
Saraogi ...		4,015	2,142	1,873		Muslim.	3	1	2
	Hindu.	366	190	176	Unspecified ...		1,240	737	503
	Jain.	3,649	1,952	1,697		Hindu.	521	296	226
Sargara ...	Hindu.	762	385	377		Jain.	144	89	61
Satia ...	Hindu.	71	29	42		Muslim.	378	222	156
Sheikh ...	Muslim.	30,094	16,568	13,526	Caste not returned ...	Sikh.	197	136	61
Šilawat ...		570	296	274			28	13	15
	Hindu.	320	162	158		Hindu.	23	10	18
	Muslim.	250	134	116	Minor Castes ...	Muslim.	5	3	2
Sunar ...		3,402	1,818	1,584			10,839	5,749	5,090
	Hindu.	3,397	1,816	1,581		Hindu.	8,797	4,607	4,190
	Muslim.	5	2	3		Jain.	459	241	219
						Muslim.	1,524	865	659
						Sikh.	59	36	28

TABLE XVIII.—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES.

TRIBE.	PERSONS.						VARIATION. (INCREASE + DECREASE -).					Net variation 1881 to 1931. Increase +, Decrease, -.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1801 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bhils ...	8,313	6,812	6,509	5,325	7,752	6,549	+ 1,501	+ 808	+ 1,184	- 2,427	+ 1,208	+ 1,764	4,261	8,474	8,289	2,545	8,909	8,811	4,052	8,888	8,220	2,780	8,758	8,238
Grassias	3	...	...	...	...	...	+ 3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawats...	82,939	69,845	71,661	53,858	70,703	60,825	+ 13,094	- 1,816	+ 17,808	- 16,845	+ 9,978	+ 22,114	43,362	87,078	87,877	20,681	87,469	89,809	39,577	82,767	88,764	24,177	88,284	27,516
Merats ...	25,849	17,745	17,698	9,082	14,170	14,114	+ 7,904	+ 47	+ 8,816	- 5,088	+ 56	+ 11,535	13,623	9,491	9,671	4,860	8,355	8,592	12,026	8,254	8,027	4,222	5,815	5,592
Minas ...	5,252	3,939	4,223	64	4,648	4,424	+ 1,313	- 284	+ 4,159	- 4,584	+ 224	+ 828	3,017	2,258	2,442	14	2,781	2,738	2,235	1,581	1,781	50	1,017	1,688

Note.—The 1891 figures of "Rawats" and "Merats" for Males and Females are approximate.

TABLE XIX.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

DISTRICT OR CITY.	A. European and Allied Races (Including Armenians).																
	All Ages.			0—13.		14—16.		17—23.		24—33.		34—43.		44—53.		54 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>Ajmer-Merwara.</b> <b>Europeans.</b>																	
(a) British Subjects...	1,524	1,172	352	94	94	16	10	388	48	496	82	99	70	49	37	32	16
(b) Others ...	152	81	71	21	28	9	...	11	6	15	22	11	11	18	6	8	3
<b>Ajmer City.</b> <b>Europeans.</b>																	
(a) British Subjects...	509	262	247	50	58	10	8	27	34	48	52	51	47	44	32	32	16
(b) Others ...	138	70	68	19	28	2	...	10	6	12	21	11	10	10	6	6	2

DISTRICT OR CITY.	B. Anglo-Indians.																								
	All Ages.			0—3.		4—6.		7—13.		14—16.		17—19.		20—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60—69.		70 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<b>Ajmer-Merwara.</b>																									
Anglo-Indians ...	1,232	661	571	58	62	48	58	124	102	52	40	57	88	186	92	88	84	62	52	28	20	11	17	7	5
<b>Ajmer City.</b>																									
Anglo-Indians ...	1,213	652	561	57	60	48	52	128	102	52	46	56	88	186	91	79	80	60	52	28	19	11	17	7	4

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

TABLE XIX.

TABLE I.—Area, Houses and Population of Administrative Units.

TABLE II.—Population of Tehsils by Religion &amp; Literacy.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS.

STRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, Etc.	Approximate area in square miles.	Inhabited Towns.	Inhabited Villages.	Occupied houses.	Population.				Percentage of Variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1931.
					1931.			1921. (both sexes.)	1921—31.	1911—21	
					Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ajmer-Merwara ...	2,711	5	747	122,213	560,292	296,081	264,211	495,271	+ 13.1	- 1.2	207
Ajmer City ...	17	1	...	23,534	119,524	66,014	68,510	118,512	+ 5.3	+ 81.7	7,031
Ajmer Tehsil ...	1,233	1	267	42,053	191,107	100,899	90,708	166,594	+ 14.7	- 11.8	155
Kekri Sub-Division ...	820	2	160	24,898	113,287	58,380	54,957	98,854	+ 14.6	- 7.1	138
Beawar Tehsil ...	321	1	233	20,840	87,643	46,182	41,511	72,524	+ 20.8	Not available	273
Todgarh Tehsil ...	320	...	87	10,868	48,731	25,206	28,525	48,787	+ 11.3	Not available	152

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF TEHSILS, ETC. BY RELIGION AND LITERACY.

STRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, Etc.	Hindus.											
	Brahmans.				Other Hindus.				Depressed Classes.			
	Number of Persons.		Number Literate.		Number of Persons.		Number Literate.		Number of Persons.		Number Literate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ajmer-Merwara ...	15,028	12,629	7,699	1,187	173,518	156,599	22,653	2,775	39,257	37,478	1,645	46
Ajmer City ...	6,074	4,786	3,687	827	26,992	22,110	8,659	1,712	6,055	5,297	454	28
Ajmer Tehsil ...	3,832	3,345	1,825	188	61,990	55,950	5,854	449	15,431	14,990	606	12
Kekri Sub-Division ...	3,382	3,189	1,818	69	39,132	36,761	3,388	285	10,180	9,993	223	6
Beawar Tehsil ...	1,545	1,163	890	154	24,896	22,570	3,429	810	5,283	5,058	814	4
Todgarh Tehsil ...	195	146	94	4	20,508	19,208	1,828	19	2,308	2,140	48	1

DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, Etc.	Jains.				Sikhs.				Muslims.			
	Number of Persons.		Number Literate.		Number of Persons.		Number Literate.		Number of Persons.		Number Literate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ajmer-Merwara ...	10,427	9,070	7,363	651	232	109	154	35	52,665	44,468	8,881	1,032
Ajmer City ...	1,580	1,362	1,046	264	181	89	122	30	22,746	17,802	5,602	796
Ajmer Tehsil ...	2,771	2,443	1,989	131	29	13	20	8	14,828	13,110	1,606	107
Kekri Sub-Division ...	2,833	2,442	1,969	98	9	5	4	1	2,611	2,386	578	52
Beawar Tehsil ...	1,937	1,577	1,438	147	13	2	8	1	12,172	10,921	1,042	74
Todgarh Tehsil ...	1,306	1,246	928	21	...	...	...	...	308	249	58	8

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of Tehsils, etc.  
by Religion and Literacy.PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF TEHSILS, ETC. BY RELIGION AND LITERACY.—*Concl'd.*

DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, ETC.	Christians.				Tribals.				Others.			
	Number of Persons.		Number Literate.		Number of Persons.		Number Literate.		Number of Persons.		Number Literate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Ajmer-Merwara ...	4,000	2,947	3,053	1,988	777	732	3	...	177	179	145	125
Ajmer City ...	2,242	1,919	1,684	1,851	1	...	...	...	143	145	115	98
Ajmer Tehsil ...	1,429	761	1,144	479	68	76	1	...	21	20	21	10
Kekri Sub-Division ...	27	23	28	15	156	158	1	...	...	...	...	...
Beawar Tehsil ...	273	206	182	195	...	...	...	...	13	14	9	8
Todgarh Tehsil ...	29	38	20	18	552	498	1	...	...	...	...	...

DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, ETC.	Number Literate.						Literate in English.	
	Aged 0—15.		Aged 15—20.		Aged 20 and over.		Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ajmer-Merwara ...	7,937	2,101	6,864	1,265	36,795	4,473	11,352	1,575
Ajmer City ...	8,187	1,807	2,928	826	15,904	2,968	7,951	1,297
Ajmer Tehsil ...	1,954	899	1,767	299	9,845	685	2,046	212
Kekri Sub-Division ...	1,208	165	917	61	5,857	800	274	13
Beawar Tehsil ...	1,180	210	946	128	5,126	485	1,012	52
Todgarh Tehsil ...	408	20	806	11	1,768	35	69	4